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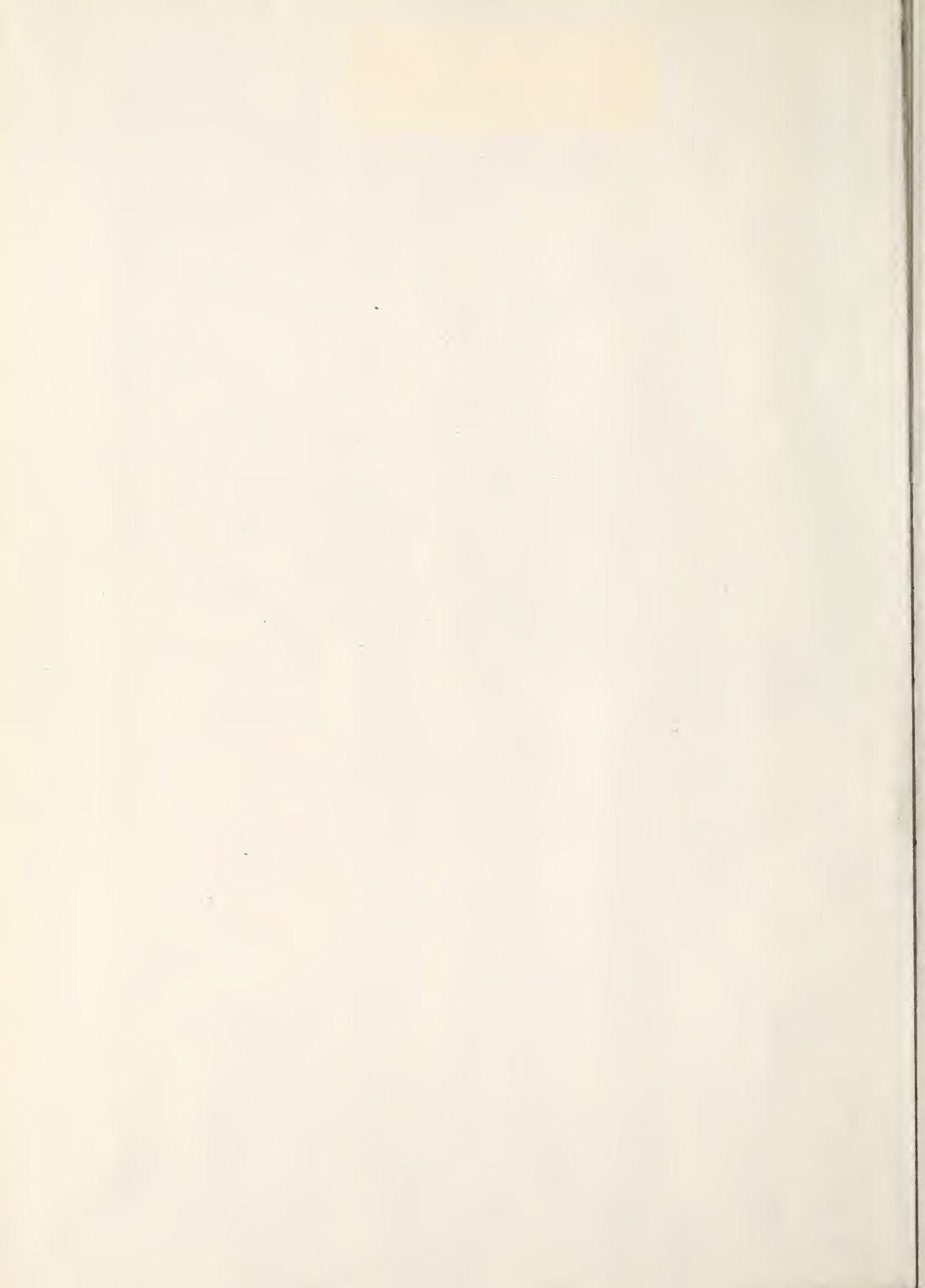
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VOL. VIII.

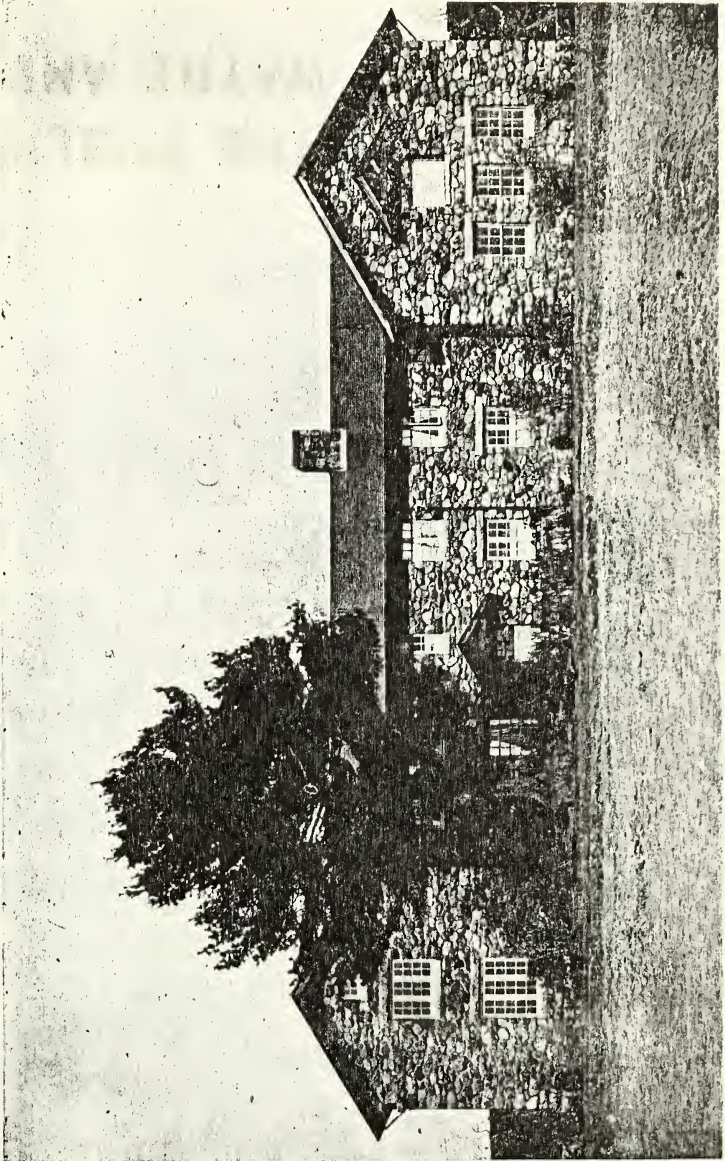
1902.

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RESIDENCE OF BRADLEY W. PALMER

OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

IN SENATE,

January 11, 1901.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE

LAND OFFICE,

FOR THE YEAR

1900.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

1901.

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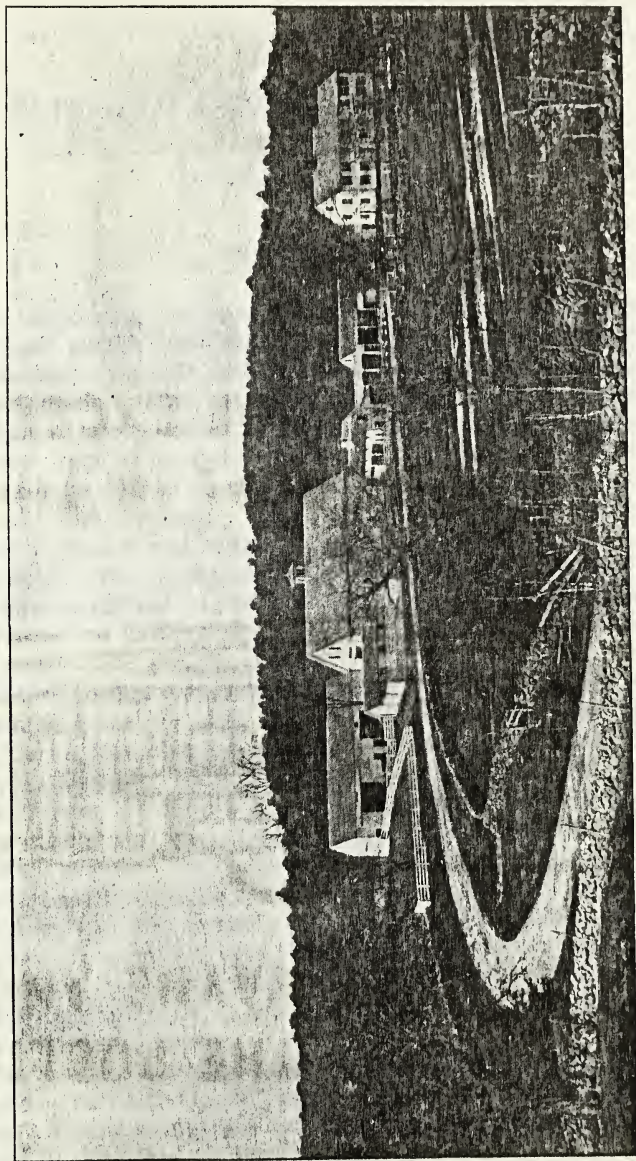
GEORGE FRANCIS DOW,
Editor.

THE MERRILL PRESS,
Topsfield,
MASS.

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THE ECHODALE FARM.

RESIDENCE OF J. ARTHUR LAMSON, ASBURY STREET.

THE
GODS



THE
GODS

TOPSFIELD HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.

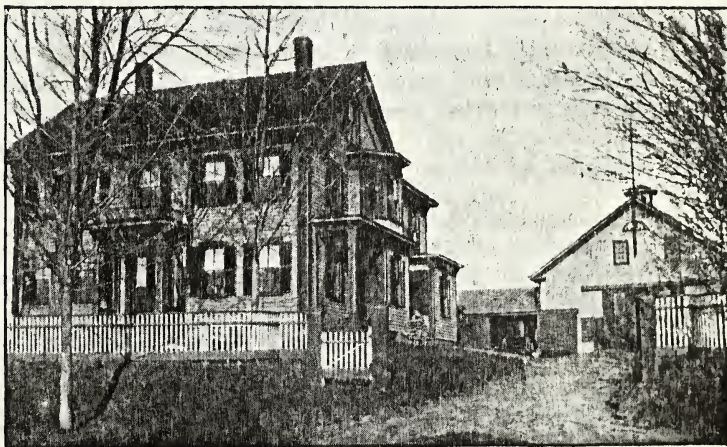
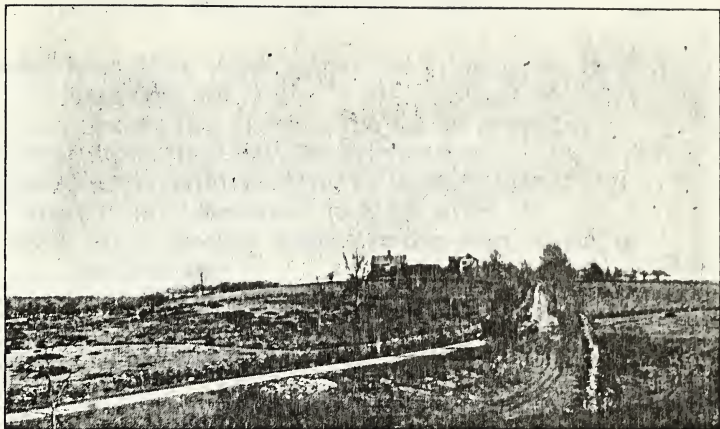
BY JOHN H. TOWNE.

The following account of the dwelling-houses, stores, shops and public buildings in Topsfield is compiled from the assessors' records and from deeds and various records in private hands. This list gives the exact date of the construction of every house, and many other buildings, erected in the town since 1859, and, with but few exceptions, supplies the approximate date of erection of all houses built before that period and now standing. Reference is also given to the same property when taxed in the United States Direct Tax of 1798, as printed in the Historical Collections, Vol. VII, pages 57-89, and when a picture of the building has already appeared in the Historical Collections, reference is given to the volume and page.

I desire to make acknowledgement here for the valuable assistance given by Mrs. George Warren Towne, Miss Marietta Clarke, the Misses Dwinell, Miss Mehitable Todd, Mrs. Mary L. Nichols, Isaac Newton Averill, Salmon D. Hood, Jacob Foster, Benjamin J. Balch, George Francis Dow and many others who have freely given information or assisted in other ways. The following list, though prepared with much care, is probably far from being perfect or absolutely complete, and the author will be glad to obtain, for the purpose of printing in a later volume of the Historical Collections, any corrections or additional information relating to these buildings or to the location of other buildings that have now disappeared.

The houses and buildings in the following list, are arranged consecutively by streets which are in alphabetical order. For convenience in searching for information the streets in the town are here listed.

- Asbury Grove street, from Ipswich street to Hamilton line.
- Boston street, the Boston and Newburyport Turnpike, from the Danvers line to the Ipswich line.
- Boxford street, from Washington street to the Boxford line.
- Central street, formerly Mutton Lane and later Mechanic's Court, from Main street to High street and Perkins street.
- Cross street, from Rowley Bridge street to Hill street.
- East street, from Ipswich street to Ipswich line.
- Garden street, from Hill street to Boston street.
- Grove street, from Main street to Washington street.
- Haverhill street, from Ipswich street to Boxford line.
- High street, from Washington street to Wenham line.
- Hill street, from Salem street to Rowley Bridge street.
- Howlett street, "the old road," from the Common to Perkins street.
- Ipswich street, from corner of Main and Haverhill streets to the Ipswich line.
- Main street, from Boston street to Ipswich street.
- Meeting House lane, from Howlett street to Perkins street.
- Middleton road, from Rowley Bridge street to the Middleton line.
- Mill street, from Washington street to the Boxford line.
- North street, from Ipswich street to the Ipswich line.
- Park street, formerly Railroad avenue, from Main street to Summer street.
- Perkins street, from the corner of High and Central streets to Ipswich street. The part from Meeting House lane to Ipswich street for a long time has popularly been known as the "Bonney's Featherbed road."
- Pine street, from Ipswich street to Haverhill street.
- Pond street, from Haverhill street to Ipswich line.
- Prospect street, from Main street to River street.
- Ridge street, from Ipswich street, across the Turnpike to Perkins street.
- River street, from Salem street, across Washington street to Boxford line.
- Rowley street, from Haverhill street to Ipswich line.
- Rowley Bridge street, from River street to the Danvers line.



HIGHLAND FARM.

RESIDENCE OF EUGENE L. WILDES, ASBURY STREET.

Salem street, from Main street, across the Turnpike to Danvers line.

School avenue, from Main street to the school grounds.

Summer street, from Main street to High street.

Washington street, from Main street to Boxford line.

Wenham street, from Salem street to High street.

Wildes street, from Boston street, across East street to Ipswich line.

BRADLEY W. PALMER, Asbury Grove St. This two story residence with stable, was erected in 1902. The stone work was done by Connolly Bros. of Beverly Farms, and the wood work by Herbert W. Porter, of Wenham.

J. ARTHUR LAMSON, Asbury Grove St. The middle part of this two story house, originally one story, is over two hundred years old. It has been remodeled several times during the past century and several additions have been built. The eastern end was built for Capt. John Lamson in 1840, by Capt. Israel D. Elliott. The new barn was built in 1893, by Albert H. Towne of Boxford. The property has remained in the possession of this family since the original purchase over two hundred and twenty years ago.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 78, line 3.

EUGENE L. WILDES, Asbury Grove St. The present two story house was built for Israel Wildes in 1875, by John H. Potter. An old house that formerly stood nearly opposite to the Smith-Earle house and which had been occupied by Mr. Wildes, was taken down in 1879.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 67, line 32.

DANIEL O. EARLE, Asbury Grove St. This two story house was built for Capt. Joseph and Thomas Cummings in 1778-9, and formerly stood very near the road, where it was occupied of late years by Willard Smith, and later by his son Augustus W. Smith. In 1899 the property was purchased by its present owner and shortly after the house was moved to its present location and extensively remodeled.

A new barn and outbuildings were built the same year. The farm house was built in 1901. See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 68, line 12. On the upland, to the southward, there stood, as early as 1780, a small one story house, where afterward lived Jonas, the eldest son of Thomas Cummings. He died in 1804 and his widow sold the property to John and Reuben Smith in 1815.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. V, pp. 12, 22; Vol. VII, p. 67, line 27.

ROBERT FOSS, Asbury Grove St. The present two story house was built for Capt. William Cummings in 1823-4. The old one story house which formerly stood a short distance northeast from the present house, was taken down in 1883. There are supposed to have been no less than six houses built on this farm at different times. The first one was located near the river and is said to have been destroyed by Indians. On the left-hand side of the road, toward the south, stood, as late as 1830, a two story house then occupied by John McKenzie, who was the father of Samuel S. McKenzie.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 68, line 1; Vol. VII, p. 67, line 18.

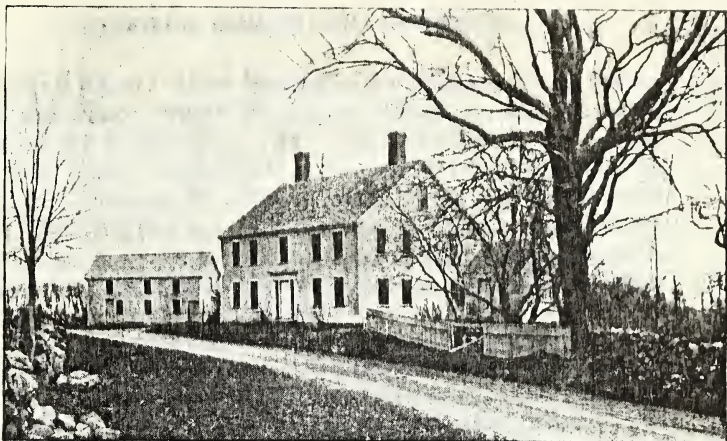
THOMAS W. PEIRCE, off Boston St. This two story house was built before 1798, when it was owned by Israel Rea. It was remodeled in 1900, for its present owner, by Henry H. Roberts, the barn being remodeled and a stable built at the same time.

See Topsfield Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 85, line 1.

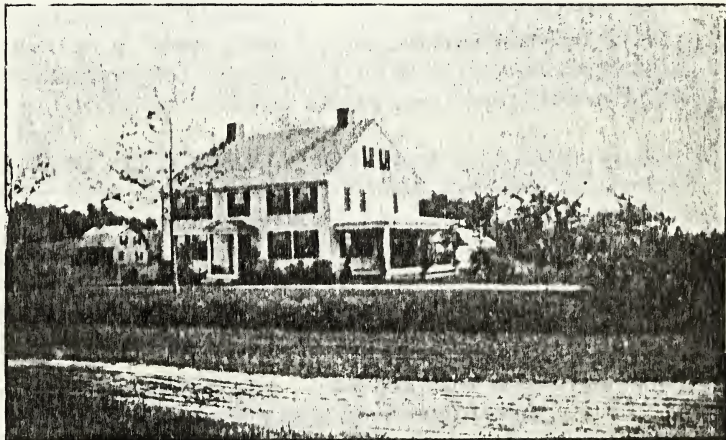
SITE OF ARCHELAUS TOWNE HOUSE, off Boston St. Nearly opposite the road leading to the Peirce-Rea farm and on a private way leading to what is now the Batchelder farm on Rowley Bridge street, formerly stood a small house built about 1711 and occupied in 1800 by Archelaus Towne. The house was sold to the Emersons and removed in 1803 to a site near what is now George F. Averell's cider mill on Hill street. In 1857 the house was taken down.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 88, line 1.

THOMAS W. PEIRCE, Boston St. A two story house was standing upon this location before 1798, from which, according to tradition, Mary Esty, accused of witchcraft in 1692, was taken to Salem jail and afterwards tried and executed. Her son Isaac was living here at that time, while her husband and the rest of her family were living at what is now the



THE CUMMINGS-SMITH HOUSE, ASBURY STREET.



RESIDENCE OF DANIEL OSBORNE EARLE, ASBURY STREET.

Agricultural Farm. Hon. Benjamin W. Crowninshield, Secretary of the Navy, under Presidents Madison and Monroe, purchased the property in 1821 and remodeled the house, which was again remodeled at a considerable expense, in 1872-3, for Thomas W. Peirce, sen., by Jacob Foster, and again in 1900-01, for its present owner, by Pitman & Brown of Salem. The farm-house was built in 1870, by Jacob Foster, and the porter's lodge and other buildings were built in 1880, by Goldthwaite & Day of Salem.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VI, p. 83; Vol. VII, p. 71, line 6.

SOUTH SCHOOL HOUSE, Boston St. The first school house on this location was built in 1794 at a cost of £39.4.10 and stood farther back from the road than the present one which was built in 1845 by Charles C. Brackett and Daniel Willey. In 1899 the latter was sold at auction to David Pingree. The first building was sold to Ebenezer Eastman for \$57.00 and by him to John Jewett, who intended to remodel it into a dwelling house but changed his purpose and in 1849-50 had it removed to Peabody, then South Danvers, and located near Symond's Hotel, north from Peabody square on what is now Central street.

DAVID PINGREE, Boston St. This two story house was originally the toll-house of the Boston and Newburyport Turnpike Corporation and was built in 1804-5. It was afterward owned and occupied by Luke Towne and then purchased by Asa Pingree.

OLD FORT, off Boston St. According to tradition as repeated by Enos Estey, aged 73, in 1845, and also as shown on a map of the Agricultural Farm drawn by Samuel S. McKenzie in 1858, a fort, built for protection against the Indians, formerly stood on the Agricultural Farm, in the field behind the pine grove, near the brook and towards the David G. Perkins place, now owned by Rev. George L. Gleason.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. V, p. 129.

LEVI L. BEAL, Boston St. This one story house was built for Benjamin F. Adams in 1843, by Daniel Willey.

JOHN H. DODGE, Boston St. This one story house was built for its present owner in 1872, by John H. Potter.

MRS. EDWARD S. THAYER, Boston St. This two story house with stable and outbuildings was built for its present owner in 1899-1900, by Pitman & Brown of Salem.

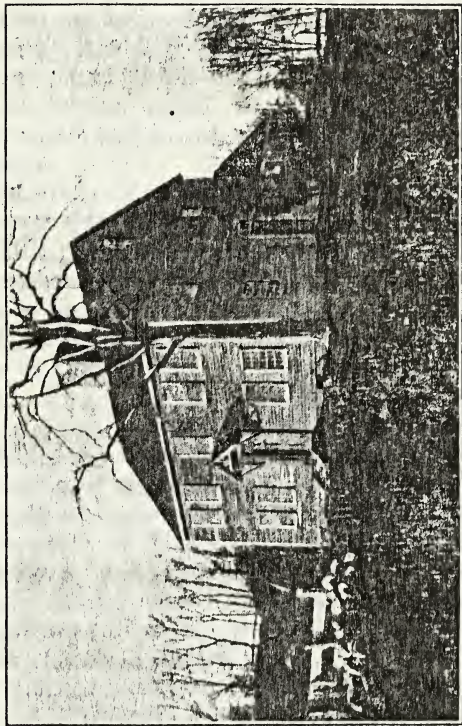
ARTHUR A. CLARKE, Boston St. This two story house was built for Benjamin Glazier in 1859, by Jacob Foster. Both house and stable were remodeled for the present owner in 1892-3. A portion of the stable was originally the East school-house, which was built in 1794 (see Dr. H. F. Sears, Perkins street). In 1847 it was sold to Daniel Willey, for \$22.75, who removed it to what is now High street and located it not far from what is now the entrance to the A. W. Pace house. There it was used for a carpenter's shop, by Daniel Willey and Thomas Perkins, until about 1860, when it was sold to Benjamin Glazier, who had it removed to its present location.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VI, p. 89.

THE OLD MEETING HOUSE BARN, off Boston St. In the Smerage field, at the foot of Great hill and on the westerly side of the Turnpike, formerly stood a barn which, by tradition, was originally the meeting-house, which was built in what is now Pine Grove Cemetery, in 1663. When the new meeting-house was built on the Common, in 1703, the use of the earlier building was discontinued, and March 7, 1703-4, the town voted to sell the old meeting-house to Sergt. John Gould for £5, in money, he to have the glass.

BENJAMIN C. DODD, Boston St. This one story house was built for Cyrus Peabody in 1845, by Thomas Peabody. It was remodeled for the present owner, by William Welch, in 1897.

MISS HATTIE S. PORTER, Boston St. This two story house was built for Col. John Wildes in 1808, by Amos Wildes. It was first occupied by John Peabody and afterwards, for several years, was used as a public house or tavern. Nehemiah Perkins also kept a grocery store for some time in the south-west room and basement. Between the years of 1830 and 1850, seven different ministers, appointed to the charge of the Methodist church, lived in this house, so that it was often called "the Parsonage." Samuel S. McKenzie taught a singing school here in 1848 and 1849, and Dea. Augustine S. Peabody, for many years a selectman, and for over forty years superintendent of the Sunday-school at the Congregational church, was born here March 8, 1811.



THE ALFRED S. CUMMINGS HOUSE, ASBURY STREET, 1898.

ESTATE OF ELMORE JOHNSON, Boston St. This one story house was built for Alfred P. Towne in 1849, by Constantine McKenzie. Before the house was quite finished, Mr. McKenzie and his brother Alfred, started for the gold-fields of upper California, sailing from Boston, Nov. 13, 1849. This house was first occupied by John S. Whipple, who carried on a butchering business here in 1850-1. It was afterwards occupied by Alfred P. Towne; Rev. Stephen G. Hiler, a Methodist minister; William Herrick, for many years a captain on the Boston police force; Capt. Pinkham, who finally lost his vessel and his life on the high seas; and also by several others.

SITE OF THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, Boston St. It stood on the west side of the Newburyport Turnpike, on a knoll, near a little pond, about midway between Ipswich street and the old Ipswich road. The building was forty feet square and one story in height. For picture, see Hist. Colls. Vol. III, p. 26. Timothy Monroe, of Lynn, was the contractor, and the frame was raised Oct. 19, 1831, and the church dedicated Dec. 28, 1831. In Jan., 1840, this building was moved by fifty yoke of oxen, to a new location on Main street, some fifty feet north-easterly from the John B. Lake house. When the present Methodist church was built, in 1853-4, the earlier building was sold to Isaiah M. Small, a carpenter, who had it removed to his place on Washington street (now owned by Mrs. Susan Perkins) and used it for a barn. It is still in use and the double window that overlooks the railroad track, once occupied the place of honor behind the pulpit in the first Methodist church in Topsfield.

ROBERT W. HALLIDAY, Boston St. Not long after the completion of the Turnpike (1805), a building was moved from Newburyport and located here by Asa W. Wildes, who had it made into a dwelling-house. In 1845, the one story house now standing east of the above house, was built for Joseph W. Rust, by Samuel Clark. The house was remodeled for Mark R. Pearson about 1882, by John H. Potter.

FRANK L. GILLILAND, Boxford St. This one story house long known as "the Cooper Perkins place," is probably the William Iles house, built in Boxford in 1719 (see Perley's Dwellings of Boxford, p. 145). It was moved from Boxford

to this site in 1820 and occupied by Henry Perkins, who was a cooper by trade. The back yard is paved with flat stones.

FRED DODSON, Boxford St. This one story house was built for George Augustus Frame in 1897, by Henry H. Roberts.

MRS. WILLIAM H. BUTRICK, Boxford St. This one story house was originally a shop on the Dea. Julius A. Palmer place in Boxford. In 1859-1860 it was bought by Tobias D. Reed, who had it moved to this location and made into a dwelling-house.

THE GOULD BUILDING, Central St. This two story building, the first floor of which has been occupied for several years by Jacob J. Hardy, harness maker, was originally a carpenter shop and barn built by Charles C. Bracket, in 1839, for his own use. He sold the building to Andrew Gould in 1847. The lower story was used as a restaurant, or store, for some years. Some of the proprietors were a Mr. Hale from Boxford, Thomas Perley, Samuel B. Perkins, and Herbert Gould of this town. Fountain Lodge I. O. O. F., No. 170, was organized, Dec. 31, 1874, in the small hall on the second floor of this building. The lodge removed to the new hall in Bailey's Block, Nov. 11, 1875. A few years later the Topsfield Brass Band was organized and used this hall for its headquarters. With the exception of one or two short periods it occupied this hall continuously until 1900, when the organization disbanded.

CHARLES H. LEACH, Central St. The Leach & Wilson wheelwright shop, one story, formerly stood where the railroad track is now, and in front of the site of the old station, and was built for Thomas K. Leach in 1838. In 1853, when the railroad was built, the shop was moved and placed on Main street, in front of what is now the Leach stable, and a few years later was again moved and placed at its present location. Leach's market, one story, the next building, was originally a carriage house and workshop, remodeled for William Porter Gould in December, 1886. It stood on Main street near the house now owned by George P. Dow, and adjoining the line between this property and the estate now owned by Justin Allen, M. D. Charles H. Leach bought the building in 1893 and moved it to its present location where it has since been used for a market.

JOB H. FRAME, Central St. The one story house, now occupied by Jacob J. Hardy, was built for Benjamin Adams in 1846, by Constantine McKenzie. Mr. Adams was popularly known as "Little Ben" Adams, there being three Benjamin Adams living in the town at that time,—Benjamin P. Adams, the store-keeper and postmaster; Benjamin F. Adams, who lived in what is now the Levi L. Beal house, Boston street, and who was known as "Superintendent" Adams, he having had charge of the Topsfield almshouse for several years; and lastly, "Little Ben", who lived in this house until his death, March 3, 1849. It was afterwards occupied by Ariel H. Gould, William H. Munday and Richard Ward, all of them butchers; George A. Towne, carpenter, and builder of several houses in town; and Ira P. Long, blacksmith, who preceded the present occupant.

THE JOHN H. POTTER HOUSE, Central St. This one story house was built in 1848, by the late John H. Potter for his own occupancy, and was the first dwelling-house erected by that veteran carpenter. The carpenter's shop located in the corner of the front lot, was originally the William E. Kimball blacksmith shop and stood where the Kimball grocery store is today. When William E. Kimball gave up the blacksmithing business and opened a grocery store, he sold his shop to Henry Long. This was about 1836. The shop was removed to a point just below what is now the railroad crossing on Main street, on land now owned by William H. Herrick and used for a garden, but then owned by Capt. William Munday. The shop remained here several years and until Henry Long sold it to Constantine McKenzie, carpenter, who moved it to his lot on what is now Central street and placed it at its present location. McKenzie went to California in 1849, and about the same time he sold the lot and shop to Mr. Potter.

WILLIAM S. BELL, Central St. This one story shop, since 1882 used as a paint shop by its present owner, was built for Capt. William Munday about 1850, by John H. Potter. It was first used as a carriage house, and afterwards as a carpenter shop, by George A. Towne who occupied it until his death which occurred April 10, 1882.

ISAAC M. WOODBURY, Central St. The one story building adjoining Bell's paint shop, was built for Thomas K. Leach before 1870, and used by him as a storehouse for lumber. On the easterly side of this building, stood, until the fall of 1895, when it was taken down by Charles H. Leach, a small one story building which formerly was used by Leach & Wilson for a steam sawmill. The larger part of the building was erected in 1861, an addition being made some years afterwards.

WILLIAM H. KNEELAND, Central St. This one story house was built for its present owner in 1868, by John H. Potter.

ISAAC M. WOODBURY, Central St. This one story house was built for Elizabeth W. and Sarah J., daughters of Jesse Perley of Boxford, in 1852, by John H. Potter.

BENJAMIN POOLE, Central St. This one story house was built for Mrs. Lavinia (Knowlton) Moore, wife of Thomas Moore, in 1847-8, by Aaron Dodge of Wenham.

MISS DORA L. OSGOOD, Central St. A small part of the present two story house was originally a part of Benjamin Herrick's wheelwright shop which stood where William Long's dwelling-house is now located on Main street. About 1850 it was moved to its present location by J. Perkins Towne who had it fitted up for a dwelling-house. For many years it was occupied by John Bowden, a house painter. In 1893, it was extensively remodeled for its present owner, the larger part of the body of the house being newly built by John H. Potter.

JAMES WILSON, Central St. This two story house was built for R. Sumner Perkins in 1847, by Daniel Willey.

ESTATE OF ENOS FULLER, Central St. This one story house was built for Samuel B. Perkins in 1850, by John H. Potter.

ISAAC M. WOODBURY, Central St. This two story house was built for its present owner in 1876, by William Morgan. The slaughter-house and barn were built the same year. The house narrowly escaped destruction by fire, Dec. 13, 1885. Loss about \$500. The two story dwelling-house at the corner of Central and Summer streets, and now occupied by Richard Ward, was originally

a part of the old Dr. Nehemiah Cleaveland house on Main street. In 1873, Joseph E. Stanwood presented the building to the Congregational parish, intending it for a parsonage. The parish afterwards sold it to Charles H. Holmes, Esq., and in 1891, when his estate was settled, it was sold at auction to I. M. Woodbury and by him removed from its location on the same lot, but near the brook, to its present site. Extensive alterations were made at that time.

E. PERKINS AVERILL, Central St. This one story house was built for its present owner in 1876, by John H. Potter.

THE JOHN SMITH HOUSE, Central St. This one story house was built by John H. Potter in 1877 and by him exchanged with John Smith for the Foster farm on North street now owned by Franklin Magraw.

AMOS L. HODGDON, Central St. This one story house was built by its present owner in 1877.

JOSIAH P. PERKINS, Central St. This two story house was built for its present owner in 1901, by Henry H. Roberts.

EPHRAIM PERKINS, Central St. This two story house was taxed to Jacob Perkins as early as 1768. It was remodeled for its present owner in 1877, by John H. Potter.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 83, line 21.

REV. GEORGE L. GLEASON, Central St. This two story house, occupied by Herbert J. Lewis, was built for David Perkins in 1815. Across the road, but near the corner of Central and High streets, formerly stood a two story house in which lived David Perkins, sen. This house was taken down a few years after the new house was built.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 81, line 36.

J. MORRIS MEREDITH, Cross St. This property was long known as the "Donation Farm" because Dea. George Bixby, the owner, bequeathed the estate to the selectmen of Topsfield, in trust, the income to be applied to the support of the ministers of the Congregational denomination in Topsfield, and the farm to be known as "The donation farm for the support of the Gospel." Dea. Bixby died Jan. 5, 1825. The two story house was taxed to Daniel Bixby in 1768, and was remodeled for Capt. Isaac A. Morgan, the owner, in 1872. The small house was built for Dea. Daniel Bixby, early in the 19th century, and was occupied by his

farm help. It was relocated and remodeled for Capt. Morgan in 1872. Benjamin Bixby was living on this farm as early as 1690. In 1899 the property was purchased of Charles V. Jackman, by J. Morris Meredith of Boston, who built his new house in 1899-1900.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VI, p. 87; Vol. VII, p. 63, line 1.

MISS MARY T. ROBINSON, East St. This two story house was built for John Conant in 1835, by Capt. Israel D. Elliott, an old two story house which was located south-easterly, about one hundred feet distant, being taken down the same year. A barn standing on this place, was destroyed by fire in December, 1870.

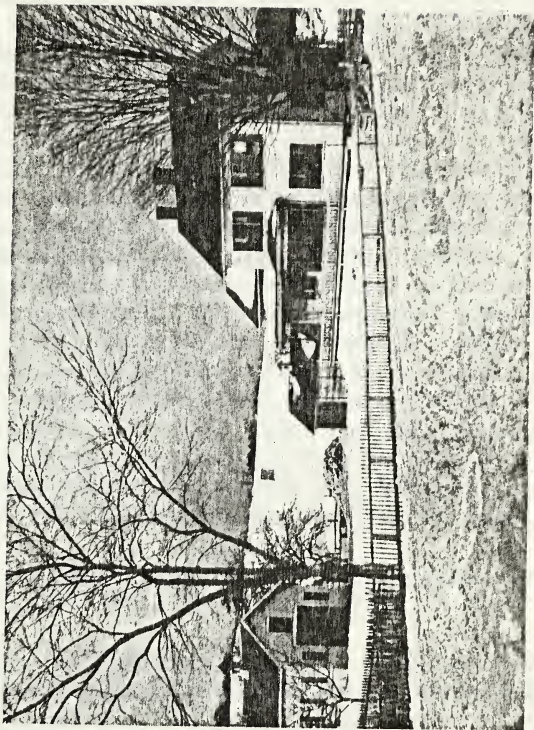
See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 80, line 14.

MRS. AMANDA FOSTER, East St. The body of this one story house was moved to this site (probably from Linebrook) for widow Sarah Averill and her sister Miss Anna Clarke, in 1826, and an addition was built shortly after.

WILLIAM S. BELL, East St. Isaac Comings was living on this site, or near here, as early as the spring of 1663. A one story house, now the northern part of the present building, was standing on this site as early as 1747, when it was taxed to Nathaniel Low, who sold the property to Samuel Low and John Bradstreet, June 9, 1753. They sold to Charles Davis, Feb. 26, 1787, who in turn sold to David Hobbs, blacksmith, in 1798. At that time the house contained four windows and twenty square feet of glass. Hobbs' blacksmith shop was located beside the road and near the brook and is still standing. On the south side of the brook and about one hundred feet from the bridge, is an old cellar, the house having disappeared a great many years ago. It may have been the location of the old Cummings house.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. V, pp. 7, 9; Vol. VII, p. 85, line 31.

DAVID PINGREE, Garden St. The old one story house long known as "the red house," from the color that it was painted, was built before 1798. At that time it was occupied by Dominick Moore and had 15 windows and 48 square feet of glass. In it, in 1841, Rufus Choate argued the case for the petitioner, at the hearing over laying out this street as a public way. The house was taken down in the spring of 1902. A large barn standing near this house was burned in 1854. See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 61, line 33. "The



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM WELCH, GROVE STREET.

white house," on the other side of the road, so called in contradistinction to "the red house," was built for Asa Pingree in 1838, by C. C. Brackett. This street was laid out as a town way Jan. 1, 1842.

MRS. EVELINE BURNHAM, Grove St. In 1860, George H. Waterhouse, a blacksmith, moved from Middleton, a barn that he bought of Mrs. William Munday, and relocated it on this spot, using it for a blacksmith shop. It was afterwards used by W. S. Bell, painter, and in 1882, William Gallup, the owner, had it remodeled into a dwelling-house. The large shop between the house and the street was built by John H. Potter for George H. Waterhouse, in 1863. It was used for a tool factory. He made axes and dies.

Grove street was named by Mrs. Osgood Perley about 1860-1. She then lived in the chambers of the Elisha Hood house on Main street, now owned by Dr. Justin Allen. She had a sign painted with the name, and placed at the corner of Main and Grove streets. The name originated with Centennial Grove, a fine grove of oak trees which covered the knoll that formerly was just beyond the J. B. Poor house, and on which the centennial address was delivered in 1850.

WILLIAM WELCH, Grove St. This two story house was built for Mrs. John G. Hood in 1859, by John H. Potter.

MRS. CHARLES WINSLOW, Grove St. This one story house was built for Charles Winslow in 1869, by John H. Potter.

BENJAMIN A. ORNE, Grove St. This one story house was built in 1859 for Mrs. Benjamin C. Orne, by John H. Potter.

EDWARD H. FERGUSON, Grove St. This one story house was a dwelling-house in Middleton for about fifteen years and was taken down and placed on the present location in 1860, an addition being made at the same time. Jacob Foster was the carpenter.

MRS. ELIZABETH H. RUST, Grove St. This two story house was built in 1876, for Joseph W. Rust, by John H. Potter.

THE NEILSON HOUSE, Grove St., two stories, formerly owned by Daniel E. Hurd, was built for him in 1875, by George A. Towne.

the year 1800, the population of the United States was 3,929,214. In 1810 it was 5,308,047. In 1820 it was 9,637,986. In 1830 it was 12,866,019. In 1840 it was 17,069,296. In 1850 it was 23,191,876. In 1860 it was 31,937,953. In 1870 it was 38,556,354. In 1880 it was 50,155,783. In 1890 it was 62,946,569. In 1900 it was 76,212,167. In 1910 it was 92,228,496. In 1920 it was 106,011,231. In 1930 it was 122,765,959. In 1940 it was 137,323,021. In 1950 it was 150,697,967. In 1960 it was 179,329,468. In 1970 it was 203,211,926. In 1980 it was 226,545,804. In 1990 it was 248,709,873. In 2000 it was 281,421,906. In 2010 it was 309,292,388. In 2020 it was 331,449,281.

The population of the United States has increased rapidly since 1800. This is due to a number of factors, including immigration, a high birth rate, and a long life expectancy. The population of the United States is now one of the largest in the world. The population of the United States is also one of the most diverse in the world. The population of the United States is made up of people from many different countries and ethnicities. The population of the United States is also one of the most educated in the world. The population of the United States has a high literacy rate and a high percentage of the population is employed.

The population of the United States has also increased in age. The population of the United States is now older than it has ever been. This is due to a number of factors, including a high life expectancy and a low birth rate. The population of the United States is now one of the oldest in the world. The population of the United States is also one of the most affluent in the world. The population of the United States has a high per capita income and a high standard of living. The population of the United States is also one of the most technologically advanced in the world. The population of the United States has a high level of scientific and technological achievement.

The population of the United States has also increased in wealth. The population of the United States is now one of the wealthiest in the world. The population of the United States has a high per capita income and a high standard of living. The population of the United States is also one of the most educated in the world. The population of the United States has a high literacy rate and a high percentage of the population is employed. The population of the United States is also one of the most diverse in the world. The population of the United States is made up of people from many different countries and ethnicities. The population of the United States is also one of the most technologically advanced in the world. The population of the United States has a high level of scientific and technological achievement.

The population of the United States has also increased in power. The population of the United States is now one of the most powerful in the world. The population of the United States has a high per capita income and a high standard of living. The population of the United States is also one of the most educated in the world. The population of the United States has a high literacy rate and a high percentage of the population is employed. The population of the United States is also one of the most diverse in the world. The population of the United States is made up of people from many different countries and ethnicities. The population of the United States is also one of the most technologically advanced in the world. The population of the United States has a high level of scientific and technological achievement.

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THE HERRICK HOUSE, Grove St., two stories, was built for William E. Kimball by Jacob Foster, in 1871.

JOSEPH B. POOR, Grove St. This two story house, now occupied by John W. Burton, was formerly a stitch shop, built for Robert Lake in 1858. It formerly stood near what is now the Burnham shop on this street, and was afterwards removed to where Herrick's small shoe shop now stands on Main street, where it remained a few years when it was purchased by William B. Kimball and again removed to Grove street and placed at its present location. He had it remodeled into a dwelling-house in 1866, the work being done by Jacob Foster.

CALVIN W. FULLER, Grove St. This small one story building, of late years occupied by elderly men who have lived alone, was originally a shoe shop built for Josiah Gould, about 1840, by Samuel Clarke. It stood on his farm on Washington street until 1855, when it was sold to A. Porter Kneeland for \$62.50. He had it removed and placed in the corner of the house-lot on Main street, now owned by Mrs. Abram Welch, where he used it as a shoe shop. In 1871, he sold it to Abram Welch, who sold it to John Janes the following year. He had it removed to its present location and there lived in it. Janes afterwards went to Utica, N. Y., and the building since that time has popularly been known as "Utica."

MISS FLORENCE M. GOULD, Grove St. This one story house was built for its present owner in 1902, by L. A. Guppy of Danvers.

J. PORTER GOULD, Grove St. This one story house was built for its present owner in 1871, by John H. Potter. The shop, until recently used for a millinery store by its owner, was built in 1889.

JOHN LYNCH, Grove St. This two story house was built for its present owner in 1869, by John H. Potter. The end next to the railroad was originally the addition which Joseph W. Reed had built on the Academy building in 1862-3, and which was sold to Ariel H. Gould and removed to this location, when the town purchased that building to be used as a school-house.

THE MERRIAM-TODD HOUSE, Haverhill St. This two story house was built for Dr. John Merriam in 1797, the ell being added in 1828. In 1856 the property was sold to Samuel Todd and it has remained in the possession of this family since that time.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII. p. 78, line 1; Vol. VII, p. 127.

THE MERRIAM SHOP AND BARN, Haverhill St., formerly stood beside the road in the field between the Palmer house and the cemetery. The shoe shop occupied by Henry A. Merriam was removed to his lot on Main street before July, 1841, when he sold one half of the shop and lot to Augustine S. Peabody. Nov. 25, 1843, he sold the remaining half to Augustine S. Peabody, who remodeled it into the dwelling-house now owned by Thomas J. Kneeland. The barn was destroyed by fire in November, 1853.

MEETING-HOUSE IN THE CEMETERY, Haverhill St. The first meeting-house in town was located near the junction of Howlett street and Meeting-house Lane. In 1663, Rev. Thomas Gilbert was invited to settle at Topsfield, and the families who lived at Rowley Village (Boxford) agreed to pay a part of his salary if the meeting-house was placed at a location more convenient for them to attend service. Accordingly, in the fall of 1663 a new meeting-house was built in what is now the cemetery. It is said that the pulpit was located over the spot where afterwards Parson Capen was buried. His stone is some fifty feet from the main entrance and on the left hand side. In September, 1675, a stone wall or fort was built around this meeting-house, for protection against Indian attack; and March 5, 1706, when the town voted "to fence in the burying place with a stone wall" the record mentions "the west gate of y^e old meeting-house fort." The meeting-house had then been removed, for March 7, 1703-4 the town had voted to sell it to "sargt John Gould for £5. in money, he to have the glass." Tradition says that it was afterwards located in what is now the Smerage field at the foot of the hill on the westerly side of the Turnpike at Springville. In April, 1896, when the grave was dug for the interment of the body of Edward A. Hood (Elisha Hood lot), a cellar wall was uncovered, the cellar hole beside it having been filled up with rubbish, bricks,

charcoal, etc. Several old knives were found which were simply flakes of iron rust. The hearse house, which stands at the rear of the main entrance, was built in 1895, by John H. Potter.

ERWIN T. PHILLIPS, Haverhill St. This one story house was built by Timothy M. Phillips in 1855, for his own occupancy.

FRANK E. GOULD, Haverhill St. This small one story house was built by its present owner in 1901.

SITE OF ISRAEL GALLUP HOUSE, Haverhill St. Just beyond Gallup's brook, at the top of the first rise and on the right hand side, is the site of the two story house occupied by the Gallup family for many years. In 1830, Samuel Phillips was living here and the last occupants were Widow Sally Kneeland and her family. The house was taken down in 1858 by Samuel Clarke.

CELLAR OF STEPHEN PERLEY HOUSE, off Haverhill St. On this site was an old two story house which was burned in February, 1867, and which was last occupied by Stephen Perley.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. II, p. 105; Vol. VII, p. 83, line 36.

A short distance west from this house formerly stood William Money's one story house which was destroyed by fire.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 78, line 39.

CELLAR OF IVORY HOVEY HOUSE, off Haverhill St. The old house and barn located near Pye brook at "Hovey's Plain," were assessed to Ivory Hovey in 1816. He died Oct. 3, 1816. The property was bought by Billy and Joseph Emerson and rented to Timothy Emerson who was the last occupant of the house, the buildings being destroyed by fire Jan. 2, 1821. For interesting account of the fire, see Salem Gazette.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 71, line 1.

SILAS DELAND, Haverhill St. This one story house with brick basement was originally the school-house erected for the town in 1795, on the Common near the meeting-house. In 1845 it was sold to William G. Lake and by him sold to E. Sumner Bixby who had it removed to its present location and remodeled into a dwelling-house. It was successively occupied by Daniel Spiller, William Blanchard and Mrs.

Elizabeth Deland. In this building, while a school-house, Jacob Kimball and William R. Hubbard conducted many oldtime singing-schools.

CHARLES G. COTTON, Haverhill St. This two story house was built for Elbridge Sumner Bixby, in 1837. Some three hundred feet southeasterly from the present house, on the left-hand side of the road leading to the pond, formerly stood an old two story house, which was owned by Benjamin Bixby in 1798. It was destroyed by fire in May, 1867, it then being known as the Humphrey Perley place.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 62, line 32.

THE METHODIST PARSONAGE, High St. This two story house was built by John H. Potter for the Methodist society, in 1850, largely through the endeavors of Rev. Kinsman Atkinson, at that time pastor of that society. Mr. Atkinson also taught school in the Topsfield Academy, the school at the North district and at Linebrook.

HENRY W. LAKE, High St. This one story house was originally a shoe shop built for Charles Herrick in 1837 and standing where the large Herrick shop is now located. In 1850, it was removed to the site of the present small shop to make room for the new shop, and remodeled by Jacob Foster, the following year, at its present location. Its present owner has also remodeled it somewhat.

MRS. MARY R. HODGES, High St. On the rising ground in the field below the present house, formerly stood a small two story house which was taxed to Jacob Towne as early as 1774. The present house was built in the fall of 1815. The barn was built in 1810. Jacob Towne and his son Jacob Perkins Towne were town clerks of Topsfield from 1810 to 1878 and the latter was clerk of the Congregational parish for 50 years. The town records were kept in this house for 70 years.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 87, line 19.

MRS. J. FREEMONT PERKINS, High St. This two story house was built in 1829 for Moses and Solomon Wildes, trustees for Mrs. Rachel, widow of Col. Ephraim Wildes, of Boston, but she did not live to occupy it. Prof. Francis Vose, the first principal of the Topsfield Academy was its first occupant, living here, 1830-1831.

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GREENLEAF T. METCALE, High St. This two story house was built for J. Perkins Towne in 1843-4, as a residence for Rev. Anson McCloud. When Mr. McCloud first came to Topsfield he lived in the house owned and occupied by J. Perkins Towne. In 1898-9 it was remodeled somewhat by its present owner.

MRS. ISABELLE MACCORMACK, High St. This one story house was built for Miss Eliza Bradstreet in the spring of 1844, by Calvin Putnam of Danvers. (See Topsfield Hist. Colls. Vol. I, p. 30, for account of her trial for arson.) In 1846, she married Silas Cockrane, harness-maker, and the house was long known by his name.

THE HENRY HERRICK HOUSE, High St. This one story house was originally the Jacob Averill house and located at "The Colleges." It was afterwards used as a carpenter's shop, and in 1840 it was bought by J. Perkins Towne and Samuel Todd and removed to its present location, where it was remodeled into a dwelling-house by Charles C. Brackett, and first occupied by Nathaniel Perkins, jr., who bought the house in 1841.

MISS RUTH PERLEY, High St. This two story house, originally a small cottage, was built for Mrs. Elizabeth Waitt in 1829. It was remodeled and raised to two stories, in 1882, by William Morgan, for Mrs. Elizabeth (Waitt) Perley. The present two story building in the rear was erected in 1892, by H. H. Roberts. The small building next the Agge driveway was originally William Waitt's shoe shop and stood on its present location. In 1872 it was remodeled and used for a dwelling by Dwight L. Boyden.

THE TOWNE-STILES HOUSE, High St. This two story house was built for Frederick Stiles, in 1844-5, by Charles C. Brackett. A two story shoe shop, that formerly stood a short distance easterly from the house, was built in 1869 and in 1885 was removed across the street and placed in the rear of the Ruth Perley house, where it was remodeled and used as a laundry and store-house. Feb. 26, 1892 it was destroyed by fire, the barn being destroyed at the same time.

EDWARD E. FERGUSON, High St. This one story house was built for Isaac Newton Averill in 1861, by Jacob Foster.

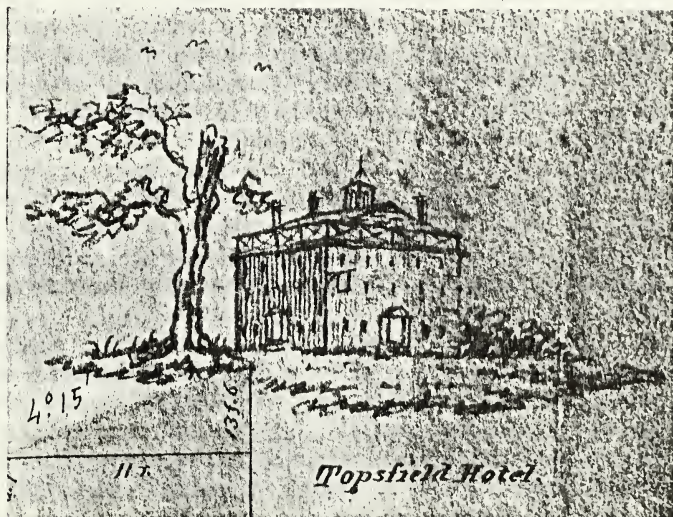


JACOB A. TOWNE HOUSE, HIGH ST.

Torn down in 1857.

Redrawn from a pencil sketch made about 1835-1840

by Alonzo Lewis, of Lynn.



THE TOPSFIELD HOTEL, HIGH ST.

From a pencil sketch made about 1835-1840

by Alonzo Lewis, of Lynn.

WILLIAM AGGE, off High St. This one story house was built for its present owner in 1892, by Henry H. Roberts and a large addition was made in 1896, by the same carpenter.

ANDREW L. PEIRCE, High St. This two story house was built for Rev. Anson McCloud in 1861, by Charles Treadwell of Ipswich. Mr. McCloud was settled over the Congregational Society from 1841-1869. He was living in this house at the time of his death, Feb. 21, 1883.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. III, p. 37.

THE FRANCIS CURTIS HOUSE, High St. This one story house was built by Francis Curtis in 1875, for his own occupancy.

MISS CLARA ELLEN PERKINS, High St. This two story house was built for Daniel Perkins in 1848, by Charles C. Brackett. Jacob Foster, who built many houses in town, worked on this house as an apprentice. Nearly upon the same site formerly stood the famous Topsfield Hotel, built in 1803-4 for the Boston and Newburyport Turnpike Corporation. At this hotel was held the famous Topsfield Caucus in 1808; here was organized the confederation of County Lyceums, in 1829, and the Essex County Natural History Society, from which grew the Essex Institute and the Peabody Academy of Science, was organized here in 1834. This hotel became the stage-centre of Essex County and in its parlors were held many political and social gatherings. In August, 1844, the building was taken down and moved by Tapley, of Danvers, to the beach at Clifton where it was rebuilt substantially as before. The new owners were Joseph Bassett, shoe manufacturer and William Fabens, lawyer, both residents of Marblehead. It was rented as a summer resort, various attractions being maintained to draw the public to the spot. During the season a steamer made regular trips to and from Boston, landing passengers in boats, no wharf having been built. The venture was not a financial success and Jan. 1, 1846, the building was totally destroyed by fire under somewhat suspicious circumstances. A cut-glass decanter, containing a little brandy, was the only thing saved by the man in charge.

See Hurd's Hist. of Essex Co., p. lxi; also, Essex Institute Hist. Colls. Vol. 19, p. 226, and Topsfield Hist. Colls. Vol. IV, p. 148.

MRS. CAROLINE E. CARSWELL, High St. This one story house was built by Daniel Willey, carpenter, in 1845, for his own occupancy.

ALBERT W. PACE, High St. This one story house was built for its present owner in 1885, by John H. Potter. In the rear of this house is a willow tree, planted in 1836, which marks the geographical centre of Essex County.

STEPHEN M. PIERCE, High St. This two story house was built for its present owner in 1898, by Charles A. Peterson of Hamilton. On a part of the same site formerly stood a two story house which was taken down to make way for the present house. It was built in 1785 for Elisha Perkins and had remained in the Perkins name until very recently.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 81, line 19.

FOREST W. RUST, High St. The one story house, of late years known as the J. Arthur Towne house, which was torn down in the fall of 1901, was originally a shoe shop with an addition built on which was remodeled into a dwelling-house, in 1855, by Matthew Moran who bought the farm, an old dwelling-house, the shoe shop and a barn, of Eben W. Towne, the same year. Moran occupied the old house while the shoe shop was being remodeled and then pulled it down. It had long been known as the Joshua Towne house. In it had lived three Joshua Townes. Joshua, "the soldier;" Joshua, "the tailor;" and Joshua, "the sailor." Moran intended to erect a new house, but not liking to live in the country, after four or five years he left the town, returning to the city of Salem. At the left-hand corner of the driveway leading to this location, and very near the street, formerly stood a dwelling-house with a brick basement. It was torn down in 1854 and was then known as the Elbridge G. Towne place. He manufactured shoes for several years in this building, and lived in the Joshua Towne house, where he died May 16, 1848. The house, or shoe factory, much resembled the present Silas Deland house on Haverhill street. A short distance to the north-east of this location and near the railroad track, may be seen the cellar of the old Henry Towne house which was taken down by Eben W. Towne in 1873. It was a one story house. The barn on this place was burned down several years before the house was taken down.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 88, line 8.

THE JACOB A. TOWNE HOUSE, High St. This two story house was built for Jacob A. Towne in 1857, by John H. Potter, the old one story house which formerly stood partly upon the same site and nearer the road, being taken down the same year.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 66, line 15.

THE CAROLINE H. TOWNE HOUSE, High St. This two story house was built for Benjamin Towne in 1846, by Daniel Willey.

MISS MARY E. TOWNE, High St. This two story house was built in 1793 for Jacob Towne, jr. It was remodeled in 1859, for Jacob Waldo Towne, by Isaiah M. Small and in 1882 an addition was built for Dudley P. Towne.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 87, line 29.

GEORGE F. AVERELL, Hill St. This two story house was built for Daniel Towne, jr., in 1846, by Isaiah M. Small. The cider mill was built in 1866 for Daniel Towne. Near the cider mill and on the easterly side, formerly stood a one story building which, until 1803, was the Archelaus Towne house and located off Boston street opposite the Rea-Peirce estate. In 1803, it was purchased by the Emerson's and removed to this site and used as a dwelling-house. In it was born Samuel Bickford, July 31, 1809. It was taken down in 1857 and upon the same spot the present apple house was built, for its present owner, in 1891. On the westerly side of the cider mill formerly stood the house of Stephen Towne who was living here as early as 1704. April 3, 1782, the house and barn were purchased by David Balch, jr., and were probably taken down at once as they do not appear upon the tax levy of the following year. This sixteen acre field was owned by Thomas Emerson in 1798 and in 1828 was sold by his heirs to Daniel Towne. In the broad field on top of the hill and northerly from the present house, in 1894, Mr. Averell uncovered, in the centre of the field, large stones placed in the form of a square as though used for a foundation, and a short distance away on clearing out a spring, now used to water cattle, he found that at some time beyond recollection it had been stoned up, the wall having been buried, in the process of time, some eighteen inches below the surface.

FRANK H. TOWNE, Hill St. This two story house was built for Daniel Towne, sen., in 1815. An old two story house that was built for Ephraim Towne about 1750, and which was located in the field in front of the present house, was taken down about the same time.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 87, line 9.

THE PARSON CAPEN HOUSE, Howlett St. This two story house was built for "Parson" Joseph Capen about 1684-8. It was long in the possession of the Emerson family. It has an overhanging second story and is a very interesting type of the 17th century dwelling.

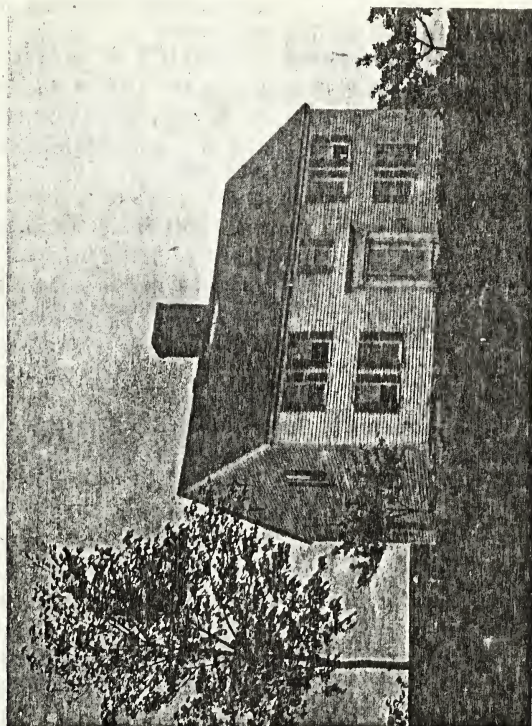
See Hist. Colls. Vol. VI, p. 49; Vol. VII, p. 70, line 15; Vol. VII, p. 131.

THE SAMUEL HOWLETT CELLAR, off Howlett St. About an eighth of a mile from the Capen house, at the foot of the hill and in the pasture on the right, may be seen the cellar and well of the Samuel Howlett house. He came from Ipswich in 1668, on invitation from the town "to set up his trade of smithing". The town granted him four acres of land and here he built his house which was gone before 1800. His blacksmith's shop was beside the same road and near the bars leading into the last pasture on the left, before the "dry bridge" is reached. Bits of charcoal have been dug up on the spot within three years time.

THE FRENCH-ANDREWS HOUSE, Howlett St. A one story house built for John French stood upon this site about 1675. In 1718 it was sold to Joseph Andrews and some time before 1798 it was raised to two stories and the easterly end was added. In the spring of 1693, Howlett Street was laid out as a town way which passed "betwene Corpll French his house and barne." The barn originally stood in the orchard on the westerly side of the road.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VI, p. 47. Vol. VII, p. 57, line 22.

EDWIN K. FOSTER, Ipswich St. This one story house was built for Edward Morris in 1870, by John H. Potter. The shop beside the well, originally stood on Main street on the present site of the hay scales, where it was used as a harness shop, before 1840, by John Symonds Barr. John Parkinson afterwards moved it to a location on what is now School ave., where he used it for a tailors' shop.



THE BAKER-BATCHELDER HOUSE, IPSWICH ST.

ALGERNON S. CRAM, off Ipswich St. Capt. Thomas Baker was living in this two story house in 1715, which is said to have been built about 1710. He married Priscilla, daughter of Deputy-Governor Samuel Symonds, and died in this house, March 2, 1717. It remained in the possession of the Baker family until 1795, when it was sold to John Batchelder. Thomas Baker, his son Thomas and grandson Thomas were all captains of military companies.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 62, line 25.

HEIRS OF AMOS S. CHAPMAN, Ipswich St. This house, originally but one story, was raised to two stories and remodeled somewhat in 1856-7, for A. S. Chapman, by Cyrus Peabody. The house was built in 1791 for Asa Porter.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 84, line 10.

MRS. ABBIE S. PEVEAR, Ipswich St. This one story house was built for J. Waldo Towne in 1847, by Samuel Clarke. A short distance in the rear of this house formerly stood a two story house in which lived Francis Peabody who came to Topsfield from Hampton, N. H., in 1657. His grist mill, a few yards away, was built in 1665. The old house was taken down in 1846.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 79, line 17.

DANIEL A. CONANT, Ipswich St. This two story house was built by Capt. Thomas Peabody in 1815, for his own occupancy. In 1871 it was turned partly round and remodeled for David Smith, by Jacob Foster.

THE PEABODY GRIST MILL, off Ipswich St. The first grist mill at this location, and the first mill in town, was built by Lieut. Francis Peabody in 1665. A saw mill was built by him in 1672. In the summer of 1760, the original grist mill was taken down and a new one was built on the same spot, for Jacob Peabody, David Nelson being the builder. Five years later the saw mill was also taken down and a new one was built on the spot. In the fall of 1824, the second grist mill was taken down and another erected on the site, the frame being raised on Sept. 25, 1824. The work was done by Ezra Dodge and others, of Beverly. New mill stones, five feet in diameter, were put in, they having been brought from Lynn. In August, 1897, these stones were taken out, and in December were shipped to Boston where they were cut down and afterwards shipped to a firm in Birmingham,

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CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 1, 1919

England, to be used in a chocolate mill. In 1842, the old saw mill was taken down and never rebuilt. In 1897, the grist mill being greatly out of repair it was thoroughly remodeled, the work being done by Elbridge Perley of Boxford for Elmore Johnson who then owned the property. The mills were owned by the Peabody family for 178 years.

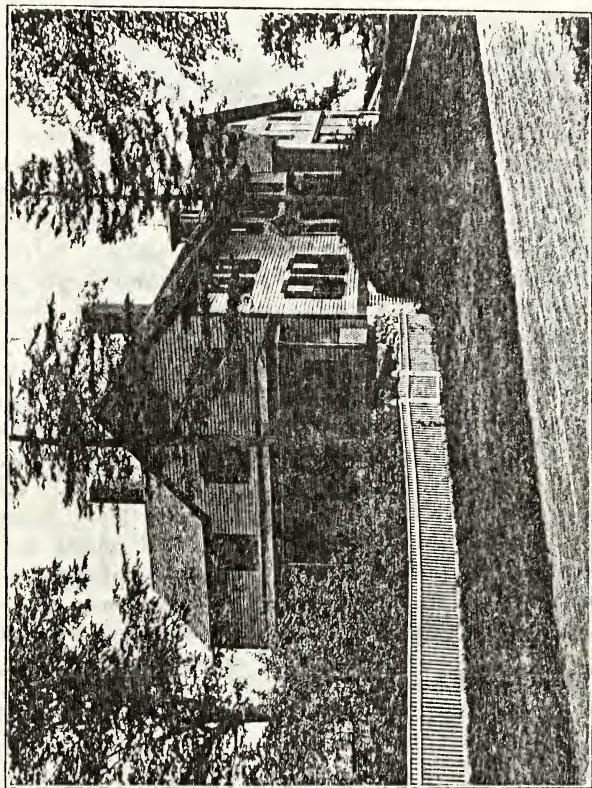
See Hist. Colls. Vol. I, p. 39; Vol. VII, p. 79, line 26.

JOHN H. TOWNE, Ipswich St. The older part of this two story house was built for Daniel Boardman a few years before his death, which occurred in 1708. Six generations by the name of Boardman lived in this house between the years of 1697 and 1835. One half of the house was sold to Benjamin Boardman Towne, a descendant, Feb. 28, 1835, and the other half was sold to him Nov. 1, 1843. In 1845, the old chimney, 12 by 14 feet in size, was taken down, a new one built and the main part of the old house remodeled. In 1849 the old ell was taken down and timbers were found marked "1697," probably indicating the year that the house was built. The same year a two story ell was built by Daniel Willey for the owner, B. B. Towne. The carriage house was built in 1886, by John H. Potter. In the west chamber of the main part of the house, a public school was kept for several years in the latter part of the 18th century. This estate belonged to William Paine, merchant of Ipswich, when Topsfield was set off as a village in 1639. He sold to Daniel Clarke, who sold to William Bartholomew of Ipswich, who in turn sold, in 1653, to William Evans, who came from Gloucester, Mass. He sold to Daniel Boardman, in 1665. The house which was standing at that time, was located on the westerly side of the turnpike and about four hundred feet north from the Elmore Johnson house.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 65, line 1. (On line 11, it should read—134 a.)

ESTATE OF MARIA JANE HOBBS, Ipswich St. This one story house was built for Mrs. Maria J. Hobbs in 1899, by John H. Potter. It was the last house that he built.

ALBERT H. DAVISON, Ipswich St. This one story house was built for James Manning in 1886, by Albert H. Towne of Boxford. On the site of the present house formerly stood a two story house which was destroyed by a fire that began about one o'clock, on the morning of Jan. 11, 1877.



THE BOARDMAN-TOWNE HOUSE, IPSWICH STREET.



It was built for Joseph Boardman, about 1696, he having received the land from his father Daniel Boardman whose farm of 300 acres at that date extended from Peabody's mill to the old Ipswich road leading from North street to "the city."

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 86, line 21.

NORTH SCHOOL-HOUSE, Ipswich St. The first school-house in this neighborhood was built in 1794 at an expense of £40. It was located on what is now Ipswich street near the corner of Perkins street and in the field now owned by W. Donaldson. In 1846 it was sold to William Peabody for \$33.62 and removed to what is now the W. Donaldson place, where it was used for many years as a shoe shop and is now a barn. Jacob Kimball, the celebrated teacher and composer of vocal music, taught a singing-school in this school-house in the winter of 1804-5. Humphrey Kneeland also taught several singing-schools in this building, as did Samuel S. McKenzie who made his beginning as a singing-master in this school-house Jan. 18, 1839. He taught singing-schools here, during the winters of 1840, 1842, 1843 and 1844,—in all, 107 evenings. In 1846, a school-house was built, by Constantine McKenzie, on a new location near the junction of Ipswich and East streets. The land and building were sold to Miss Mary T. Robinson, in 1899.

CHARLES J. AVERILL, Ipswich St. This two story house was built for David Hobbs in 1782, by David Towne. The house was remodeled somewhat in 1900, for its present owner. This place was conveyed by the administrator of the estate of David Hobbs to Cyrus Averill, March 30, 1831, since which time it has remained in the Averill family.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 56, line 1.

MRS. ADDIE J. PERKINS, Ipswich St. The eastern end of this two story house was built by Nathaniel Hood, for his own occupancy, in 1746-7 (Hist. Colls. Vol. III, p. 166). A large addition, probably the western end of the house, was built for Abraham Hobbs, sen., in 1768, and in 1776, another addition was made. The one story building near this house was built about 1800, by Benjamin Hobbs for his son Daniel, and was originally used for a store. At one time a man named Newman kept a store here, and afterwards, a man

Editor, The Journal of the American Medical Association:
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your issue of April 22, 1919, and to thank you for the interest and attention which you have given to the publication of the same.

I am sure that the publication of the same will be of great value to the medical profession and to the public. The article on the "The Medical Profession and the Public" is particularly interesting and timely. It is a well-written and well-illustrated article which will be of great value to the medical profession and to the public. The article on the "The Medical Profession and the Public" is particularly interesting and timely. It is a well-written and well-illustrated article which will be of great value to the medical profession and to the public.

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named Butler. After a number of years it was used for a shop, and in 1860 it was fitted up for a dwelling-house and has been occupied as such ever since. In the field behind this house is a heap of stones near a solitary birch tree that marks the site of the Ensigne Thomas Howlett house which was built about 1650 and which disappeared over one hundred years ago. (See Hist. Colls. Vol. II, p. 54).

See Hist. Colls. Vol. III, p. 170; Vol. VII, p. 75, line 27.

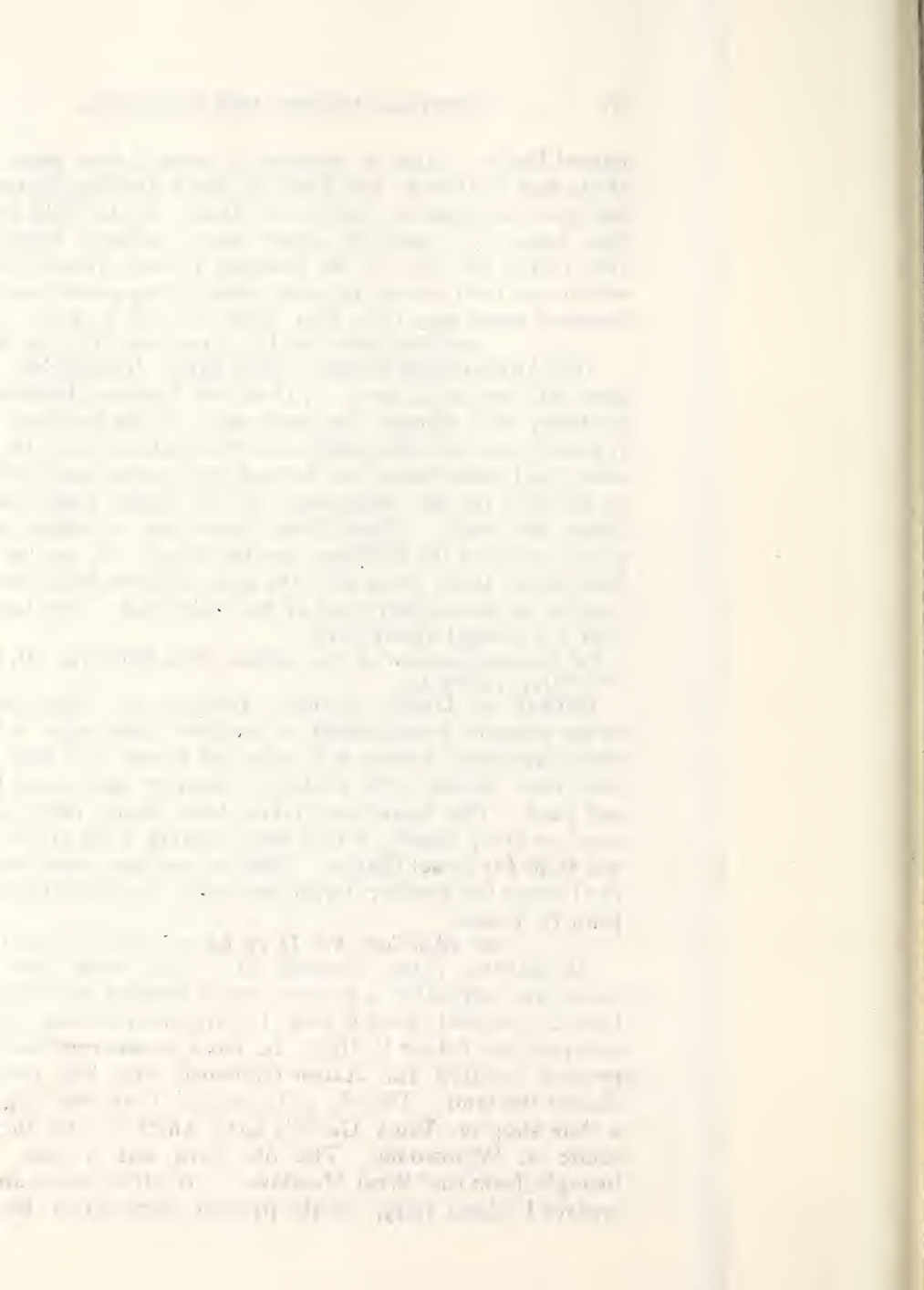
THE DONALDSON-HOBBS GRIST MILL, Ipswich St. This grist mill was built about 1738-9, for Thomas Howlett, and probably little change has been made in the building since it was erected, save the addition on the western end. In 1780, after the Hobbs house was burned, two rooms were fitted up in this mill for the occupancy of the family until the new house was built. About forty years ago a turbine water-wheel replaced the old-time wooden wheel. A saw mill was built about three years after the grist mill was built, and was located at the westerly end of the grist mill. The last saw mill was burned about 1815.

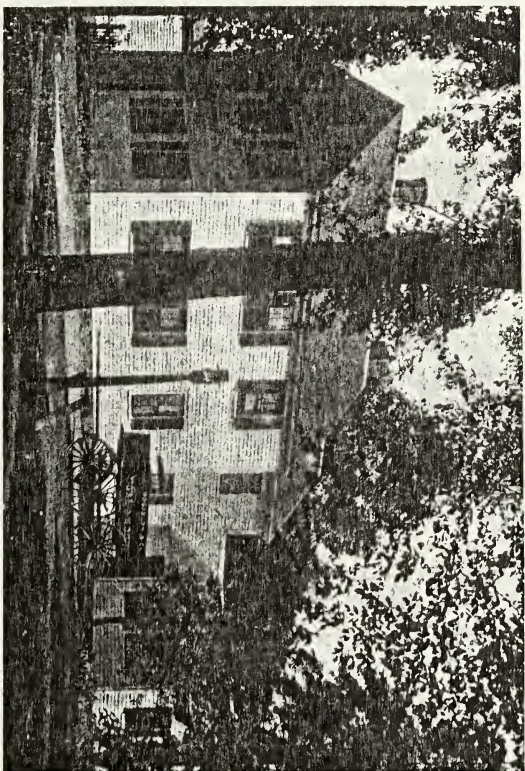
For extended account of this mill see Hist. Colls. Vol. III, p. 165; Vol. VII, p. 75, line 35.

ESTATE OF DAVID CLARKE, Ipswich St. Near the site of the present house, stood, a hundred years ago, a house which was then known as a very old house and may have been built in the 17th century. Nearby was a tan house and yard. The house was taken down about 1809, when a new one story house, with a long slanting roof in the rear, was built for Israel Clarke. This in turn was taken down in 1871 when the present house was built for David Clarke by John H. Potter.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. II, pp. 69-70; Vol. VII, p. 65, line 29.

NATHANIEL FOSS, Ipswich St. This small two story house was originally a grocery store located on Town Hill, Ipswich, beyond what is now the Agawam House. It was occupied by Albert P. Hill. In 1853 it was removed to its present location for Aaron Hubbard, who had just purchased the land. The ell, added at that time, was originally a shoe shop on Amos Gould's farm, which is now the Rice estate at Willowdale. The old barn was a peat house brought from the "West Meadows." It fell in pieces and was replaced, about 1895, by the present barn which formerly





RESIDENCE OF EDWIN S. CLIFFORD, MAIN STREET.



was a part of J. Arthur Lamson's old barn. In 1889 the house was raised to two stories by Daniel W. Hubbard. In 1880 his brother Elnathan Hubbard dug the cellar in the westerly end of the lot. It was partly stoned when he decided not to build and the cellar was abandoned.

THE AGRICULTURAL FARM, Main St. Dr. Richard Dexter, who came from Malden, married, in 1741, Mehitabel, sister of Gen. Israel Putnam, and probably about that time had built the house which is now standing. The outside entrance to the cellar is through an arch beneath the great chimney. It is said that Madam Dexter, who was a fine equestrienne, while the house was in process of construction, rode her horse into the second story by way of an inclined platform that was used in carrying the building supplies. It is also said that a detachment of troops returning from Arnold's expedition against Quebec, camped under the large pine tree in front of the house. This farm was originally owned by Isaac Esty whose wife was hung as a witch in 1692. In 1809 the property again came into the possession of the Esty family, being owned by Enos Esty. It then passed to Dr. John Treadwell who bequeathed the property in 1857 to the Essex Agricultural Society to be used as an experimental farm. The large barn was built by the Society in 1859. J. H. Potter was the carpenter.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VI, p. 53; Vol. VII, p. 68, line 23.

SITE OF WILLIAM TOWNE HOUSE, Main St. The site of the house in which lived William Towne, whose daughters, Rebecca Nurse and Mary Esty, were hung as witches, is in the field now owned by William P. Walsh, bounded by Main and Salem streets, some fifty feet from Main street and near the lone apple tree below the barn now owned by Andrew L. Peirce. Jan. 7, 1652, William Paine, the Ipswich merchant and one of the large land owners in Topsfield, sold this property to William Towne and probably the house was built soon after. In this house lived Michael Dugoy with his wife Elizabeth, and five children, French Neutrals brought from Acadia. They arrived in town Oct. 21, 1756 and lived in this house for nearly four years. It was then owned by David Balch. The house has been gone for over one hundred years.

WILLIAM G. LAKE, Main St. This one story house, now occupied by Albert Lefavour, was originally a grocery store, built and occupied by Robert C. Hackett in 1834. It was remodeled into a dwelling house and an ell added in 1837, for William G. Lake, sen.

MRS. CHARLES J. P. FLOYD, Main St. This one story house was originally a shoe shop, built for Joel Lake, in 1836, which stood nearly opposite the "Joel Lake house," now owned by Mrs. Henry Phillips. It was sold to Miles Sweeney about 1853, who had it removed to its present location and remodeled into a dwelling-house. March 21, 1857 it was purchased by Charles J. P. Floyd who had the house remodeled and an addition built in 1870. The shop between this house and the Poole house was built by Miles Sweeney in 1857. It was used as a dwelling-house until 1872 and afterwards as a shoe shop by Henry W. Phillips and later by Frederick Stiles.

MRS. DORA POOLE, Main St. This one story house was built for Miles Sweeney in 1851, by Samuel Clarke.

MRS. ELIZA PEIRCE, Main St. This two story house was built by Robert C. Hackett in 1835, for his own occupancy. Between this house and the William G. Lake house, formerly stood the Joseph Towne shoe shop which was built for Joseph Towne, sen., in 1856. In 1873 it was sold to Benjamin Lane, agent for John Bailey, and removed to its present location adjoining the Post office building by Jacob Foster.

BENJAMIN POOLE, Main St. This two story house was built for William G. Lake in 1834. He was married here in November, as soon as the house was completed. The front of the house was originally used for a shoe shop.

BENJAMIN POOLE & MRS. HENRY PHILLIPS, Main St. The middle part of this two story house of many angles, is said to be over 150 years old. Joel Lake built the easterly end in 1836-7 and he also made a considerable addition on the end toward the street, between 1857 and 1860. From this house, John Phillips, who was killed on River Hill, Sept. 24, 1840, by being thrown from a horse, was buried with military honors by the "Topsfield Warren Blues."

DUDLEY BRADSTREET, Main St. This two story house

was built for its present owner in 1902, by Henry H. Roberts. The location has been long known as the "tomb field", from the tomb that crowned the rising ground and which was built in 1832 and demolished in 1902 when the present house was erected upon its location. The bodies, ten in number, were removed during the winter 1901-2. In the corner of this lot nearest the Phillips house, formerly stood the house and barn where Martha, widow of John Cree, lived until her death, June 11, 1815, aged 94 years, 10 mos. and 14 days. The house was taxed for the last time in May, 1818. In a nine acre field on the rising ground in the rear and near what is now River street, stood, until 1800, a small house in which lived her son Joseph Cree. Dudley Bradstreet for many years past has been a prominent citizen in town affairs.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 66, line 33 and line 27.

The one story house on the right, nearer the street, and now occupied by John H. Bradstreet, was originally the southern end of a store-house erected on this spot for Ariel H. Gould, at that time owner of the adjoining estate. It was remodeled into a dwelling-house for Eugene H. Hussey in 1883, by Albert A. Batchelder.

BENJAMIN P. EDWARDS, Main St. This two story house was built for Thomas Averill in 1832 and remained in the possession of the family until Sept. 18, 1896, when it was sold to its present owner and somewhat remodeled. The small building that formerly stood beside the driveway and near the road was used as a shoe shop for a long time, and in after years was used as a paint shop by Sidney W. Averill, and was removed in 1896, by Mr. Edwards.

CALVIN W. FULLER, Main St. This two story house was built for Benjamin C. Orne in 1836-7 by Charles C. Brackett. It was owned and occupied for many years by Ariel H. Gould, butcher. He died here Feb. 22, 1879, aged 60 years, 11 mos. and 4 days. A sheep barn in the rear was destroyed by fire on the night of Oct. 21, 1885.

CHARLES V. JACKMAN, Main St. This is the old Robinson-Balch estate. The old two story house, which was built about 1731-2, was transformed into the barn now standing on the property in 1892. The one story house was former-

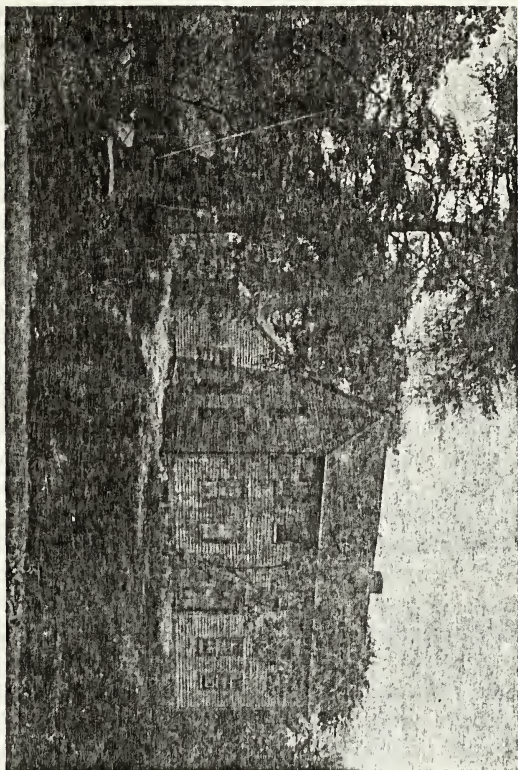
ly located at "Sweeneyville", and next to the house now owned by Mrs. Dora Poole (Main Street). It was originally a shop that belonged to Israel Rea and stood on the Dr. Treadwell farm (Agricultural Farm). In 1857-8 it was sold to Abram Balch who had it moved to his land at "Sweeneyville", and remodeled into a dwelling-house. In 1891, Frank A. Pemberton of Peabody, who then owned this property, had the building removed to its present location and again remodeled. The two story house was built in 1892 for Frank A. Pemberton and formerly stood near the barn where it was used for a tool house and shop. In 1900, its present owner had it moved to its present location where he remodeled it into a dwelling-house. Fifty years ago a small shop stood near the road and beside the fence adjoining the lot now owned by Mrs. Caroline Pray. Here Moses Richardson, a negro tinker, kept shop, and later, Samuel S. McKenzie opened a shop where he did watch and clock repairing and kept a small stock of jewelry. The shop was afterwards removed, and used for a hen house. Seventy-five years ago, a tan yard was located just across the street at this point.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 60, line 31.

MRS. CAROLINE PRAY, Main St. Part of the frame of this two story house is very old and before 1800 it was probably located on the Porter-Cleaveland place, now the Church Home.

An addition was made some years ago by Israel Gallup. In 1890, another story was added by Capt. Ruel B. Pray. In a small one story shop that formerly stood near the road and beside the fence adjoining the Balch-Jackman lot, Israel Gallup and Samuel Todd made fishermen's boots. The shop is now the ell of the present house.

W. WEBSTER GALLUP, Main St. This two story house was built for William P. Gallup in 1835, by Charles C. Brackett. A part of the shop in the rear of the house formerly stood on High Street and nearly opposite the entrance to the school grounds. It was then owned and occupied by David Lake, jr., a shoe manufacturer, in 1834. The shop was afterward moved to present site when it was raised and an addition built on for William P. Gallup.



THE HOBBS-AVERILL HOUSE, IPSWICH STREET.



MRS. EPHRAIM P. PEABODY, Main St. This two story house was built for Dr. Nehemiah Cleaveland, in 1835-6, by Charles C. Brackett, and was first occupied by Rev. James F. McEwen, who was pastor of the Congregational church, 1830-1840.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. I, p. 9.

THE ODD FELLOWS BUILDING, Main St. This two story building was built for Mrs. Mary Taylor daughter of Dr. Nehemiah Cleaveland and widow of Rev. Oliver A. Taylor, author and minister at Manchester, Mass., by Daniel Willey and Isaiah M. Small, in 1855. In 1872 the house became the property of Joseph E. Stanwood who presented it to Fountain Lodge No. 170, I. O. O. F. in 1886, and shortly after it was extensively remodeled by John H. Potter. The Lodge room was first occupied Feb. 10, 1887. Fountain Lodge was organized Dec. 31, 1874, in the small hall on the second floor of the building on Central street, now occupied by J. J. Hardy; harness maker. Nov. 11, 1875, the organization removed to the new hall in Bailey's Block, now occupied by Topsfield Lodge, A. O. U. W. and Topsfield Grange, P. of H. The Lodge occupied that hall until its removal to this building.

GEORGE FRANCIS DOW, Main St. This two story house was built for its present owner in 1893 by Mess. Foster & Duncan of Danvers. Gov. Crane, Lieut. Gov. Bates, Senator Lodge, Cong. Moody, and other distinguished men, were entertained in this house Aug. 16, 1900, on the occasion of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the incorporation of the town.

THE STANWOOD CHURCH HOME, Main St. This is the Robinson-Porter-Cleaveland estate. The old house was remodeled and greatly enlarged by Dr. Nehemiah Cleaveland, who acquired the property about 1795. His son Nehemiah states in the Bi-centennial Address (p. xxiv.) that the southern portion of the house was one of the oldest erections in the town. In 1873, Joseph E. Stanwood moved one half of the house to the corner of Central and Summer sts., where it is now owned by I. M. Woodbury, and demolished the remaining portion and erected on the same spot the present two story dwelling-house which, in 1888, he gave to the Church Home for Orphan and Destitute Children, of South Boston.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 66, line 4.

EDWIN S. CLIFFORD, Main St. This two story house was built for Samuel Clifford in 1844 by Nathan Brown. He bought the land of William Munday.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for freedom. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace, and that its history is a history of the struggle for peace. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for progress. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice, and that its history is a history of the struggle for justice. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of love, and that its history is a history of the struggle for love. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope, and that its history is a history of the struggle for hope. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of faith, and that its history is a history of the struggle for faith. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of courage, and that its history is a history of the struggle for courage. The eleventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of strength, and that its history is a history of the struggle for strength. The twelfth is the fact that the United States is a nation of wisdom, and that its history is a history of the struggle for wisdom. The thirteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of power, and that its history is a history of the struggle for power. The fourteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of glory, and that its history is a history of the struggle for glory. The fifteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of honor, and that its history is a history of the struggle for honor. The sixteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of respect, and that its history is a history of the struggle for respect. The seventeenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of dignity, and that its history is a history of the struggle for dignity. The eighteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of pride, and that its history is a history of the struggle for pride. The nineteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of honor, and that its history is a history of the struggle for honor. The twentieth is the fact that the United States is a nation of glory, and that its history is a history of the struggle for glory.

THE FREDERICK P. MERRIAM HOUSE, Main St., was built for him in 1859, by Jacob T. Strangman.

THE REA-FOSTER HOUSE, Main St. This two story house was built by Jacob Foster, in 1855, for his own occupancy. Prof. J. Warren Healey, principal of the Topsfield Academy, lived here in 1856, and Prof. O. D. Allis, another principal, lived here in 1857-8.

MISS MEHITABLE TODD, Main St. This one story house was originally the wash-house at the Turnpike Hotel. In 1842, it was bought by Dea. Samuel C. Todd and removed to its present location, being remodeled and enlarged.

DR. THOMAS L. JENKINS, Main St. This two story house was built for Nehemiah Balch and Samuel C. Todd, by Charles C. Brackett, in 1838 and was first used as a boot shop. In 1840 it was remodeled into a dwelling-house, and occupied for many years by Nehemiah Balch, who died here Jan. 2, 1884.

WILLIAM H. HERRICK, Main St. This two story house was built for Charles Herrick in 1855, by Daniel Willey and I. M. Small.

THE BARNARD-LITTLEFIELD HOUSE, Main St. This two story house was originally a public hall standing on the southern side of the Munday Tavern, now the property of O. E. Lake. It was removed to its present location and remodeled in 1858-9. A house was built on this lot between 1714 and 1718, by Thomas Goodale, It had disappeared, or been removed, before 1761.

GEORGE P. DOW, Main St. This two story house is the old Baker-Hood-Gould estate. A portion of the ell is very old. A two story house was standing here in 1798. See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 60, line 15. Leach's Market on Central Street, previous to 1893 stood between this house and the Dr. Allen lot, and was used as a carriage house and shop. It was remodeled for W. Porter Gould in Dec., 1886, and occupied by him as a market. The property passed out of his hands and in 1893 the building was sold to Charles H. Leach.

DR. JUSTIN ALLEN, Main St. This two story house was built for Elisha A. Hood in 1854-5, by Daniel Willey and Isaiah M. Small.

OTTO E. LAKE, Main St. This two story building, now used as a store and dwelling-house by its present owner, was built by Thomas Meady in 1809 and by him was used as a store and tavern. Meady removed to Philadelphia in 1817. Col. Ephraim Wildes owned this place for several years and kept a hotel here. He sold to Capt. William Munday, butcher, Apr. 8, 1825. He kept a tavern here for many years, and was followed by his son, his grandson, and by Dalmer J. Carlton. In later years it was known as the "Topsfield House". The original swinging sign now hangs at "Ferncroft", in Middleton. The present owner has remodeled the building somewhat, the last time in 1900. On the rear of this lot stands the old B. & M. Railroad station, now remodeled into a dwelling-house. The small octagonal building used as a barber's shop formerly stood on the small park adjoining the John Bailey house, where it was occupied as a barber's shop by O. E. Lake. It was removed to the lower part of the Centre School grounds near the brook and occupied by Mr. Lake for several years. In 1901 it was moved to its present location. The small building adjoining, and now occupied by Benj. C. Dodge as a clothing store, was originally the chaise-house in the rear of the Munday house.

BENJAMIN LANE, Main St. This two story house was built in 1836 for William E. Kimball, by Charles C. Brackett, and remained in the Kimball family until recently.

THE KIMBALL GROCERY STORE, Main St. On this spot, in 1834, stood William E. Kimball's blacksmith shop, which afterwards was removed and became John H. Potter's carpenter-shop. In 1836-7 the part of the store lately occupied by Mrs. Mary S. Kimball was built. The front of the grocery store lately occupied by Paul R. Kimball, was originally a covered shed to shelter teams. This store was occupied by W. E. Kimball, and Andrew Gould, then by W. E. Kimball, his son William B. Kimball, and latterly by his sons Wm. B., Fred S., and Paul R. Kimball.

CHARLES H. LEACH, Main St. This one story house was built for Thomas K. Leach in 1838-9, by Jacob Dodge of Wenham. The carriage-house in the rear of the flower garden was formerly occupied by Silas Cochrane, harness

maker. The Leach & Wilson wheelwright shop when moved, about 1840, from its original location near the railroad crossing, was first placed between this carriage-house and Main street.

MRS. MARY L. NICHOLS, Main St. This one story house was built by Charles C. Brackett in 1839, for his own occupancy. He sold to Andrew Gould, Dec. 20, 1847.

WILLIAM PITMAN GOULD and MARY E. GOULD HOUSE, Main St. This two story house was built for Samuel Gould in 1819. The ell was added in 1840, by the same owner. For several years the northern front of the house was used as a store.

"BAILEY'S MARKET," Main Street. This one story building, previous to 1855, stood near the site of the present Julia A. Cummings house, Main St., which was built by Samuel Clarke. He bought land of Humphrey Balch and moved the shop directly across the street, and then erected his new house partly upon the former site of the shop, which remained upon its new location until it was sold to John Bailey who had it moved to its present location during the winter of 1880-1.

THE BENJAMIN LANE SHOE SHOP, Main St. This two story shoe shop with two stores in the first story, was originally the Joseph Towne shop and stood between the houses on Main street now owned by Mrs. Eliza Peirce and William G. Lake. It was built in 1856 and sold, in 1873, to Benjamin Lane, acting for John Bailey, who had it removed to its present location. The lower floor was first used for a restaurant and then by Charles S. Wiggin, who opened the first drug store in Topsfield. It has since been occupied by A. B. Richardson, tinsmith and plumber, by William Perkins, shoe dealer and job printer, and others.

POST OFFICE, Main St. This two story building used for post office, drug store, billiard hall and tenement, was built for John Bailey in 1877, by Albert Chesley, and was first occupied by Benjamin P. Edwards, druggist, who came from Salem. The hall on the second floor, until recently known as "Wesley Hall", has been used for religious services and singing schools. M. V. B. Perley kept a private school here in 1882-3.

WILLIAM H. HERRICK SHOE SHOPS, Main St. In 1837, Charles Herrick had a small shoe shop built upon the spot where the large shop now stands. In 1850 it was moved to one side to make room for the new building and the following year it was moved away to be remodeled into the Henry W. Lake house on High Street. The present three story shop was built for Mr. Herrick in 1850, by Jacob Foster. A cannon salute was fired from the foundation when the town celebrated its Bi-Centennial, Aug. 29, 1850. The small shoe shop was built for Charles Herrick in 1871, by John H. Potter.

ESTATE OF JOHN BAILEY, Main St. The two story tenement house next the post office building was built for Samuel Gould in 1831. In the rear are two one story houses. They were both built by Albert Chesley for John Bailey, one in 1876 and the other in 1877. The two story residence of the late John Bailey was built for Dr. Joseph E. Batchelder in 1843, by Charles C. Brackett. It was afterwards owned by Dea. John Wright, who died here July 29, 1861. The property was sold to John Bailey, May 2, 1865 and he made several additions in 1866, the carpenter work being done by Jacob Foster. The southerly half of Bailey's Block, the first floor of which is occupied by Charles I. Trowbridge, grocer, was built for Dea. John Wright in 1839 and used as a shoe-shop. The northerly portion of the block was built for John Bailey in 1875.

In 1868, Mr. Bailey bought from the town the school house which stood on the Common near where the Town Hall was afterwards built. He had it removed to the rear of the Block and raised a story, and then occupied it as a stitch room. The three story shop in the rear was built in 1871. Joseph B. Poor carried on a grocery and dry goods business in the two stores on the first floor of Bailey's Block for a number of years, or until 1886, when he occupied the old Benjamin P. Adams store across the street. The hall on the second floor was completed and occupied by Fountain Lodge of Odd Fellows, Nov. 11, 1875. Topsfield Lodge No. 65, A. O. U. W., which was instituted Aug. 17, 1886, leased this hall after the Odd Fellows vacated it and has occupied it ever since, of late years jointly with

Topsfield Grange, P. of H. No. 184. Where the driveway to the barn now is, formerly stood the old Clark tavern, afterwards owned by Rev. Daniel Breck, pastor of the Congregational Church, 1779-1788, and from 1821 to 1836, owned and occupied by John Rea 3d, who opened a tavern. The house and outbuildings were destroyed by an incendiary fire on the night of Oct. 16, 1836.

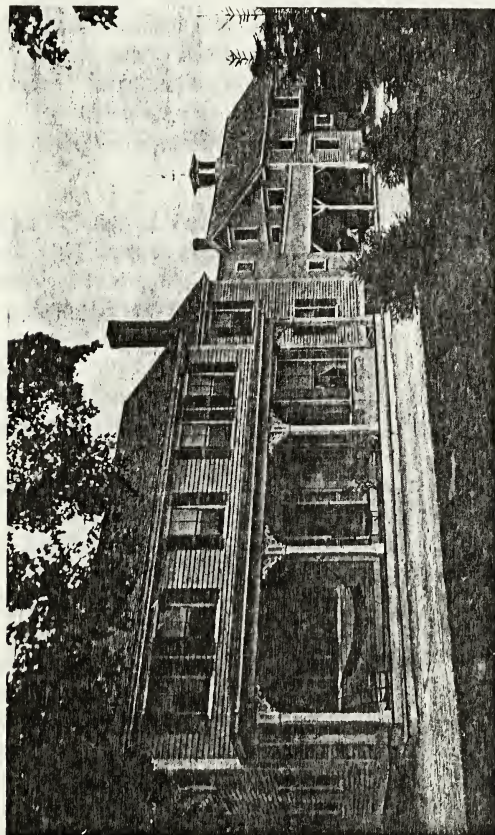
See Hist. Colls. Vol. I, pp. 7, 30; Vol. VII, p. 76, line 24, and p. 136.

HENRY H. ROBERTS, Main St. This two story house was built for Benjamin Kimball in 1836, by Capt. Israel D. Elliott. A large addition was also built for him in 1876, by George A. Towne. In 1882-3, John H. Towne, at that time the owner, remodeled considerably, the carpenter work being done by John H. Potter. Mrs. Deborah Kimball, daughter of William and Phebe (Dwinell) Estey, celebrated her one hundredth birthday in this house on October 2nd, 1879, over one hundred persons being present during the day. "The Deborah Kimball Fund" had its origin on this occasion. She died here December 10, 1879, aged 100 yrs. 2 mos. 8 days.

The building in the rear of the house originally stood for several years on the Endicott Porter place in Putnamville. It was removed to this site shortly after the house was built and was used for many years by Mr. Kimball as a shoe and stitch shop. In the second story of this building, Alphonso T. Merrill established his printing business in September, 1888, and remained there five years, removing to the third floor of the large Herrick shoe shop.

EDWARD O. GOULD, Main St. This two story house, until recently known as the "Parkinson house," was built for Frederick Perley, trader, in 1834. Prof. Alfred W. Pike, the principal of the Topsfield Academy 1834-5, was its first occupant, living here in November, 1834. John Parkinson, an Englishman and a tailor by trade, came to Topsfield in 1844 and for many years occupied this house as a boarding house. His tailor's shop was in the northern end of the building. See also, William A. Long, Main street.

JOSEPH B. POOR, Main St. This two story dwelling-house and grocery store was built for Nathaniel Perley in 1830. He and his brother Frederick kept a general store



THE TOWNE-ROBERTS HOUSE, MAIN ST.

and were followed by Benjamin P. Adams, who was also postmaster for many years. Its present owner has made alterations in 1888, 1895 and 1898. The grain house, near the hay scales, was built for its present owner by John H. Potter, the frame being raised May 8, 1886. On the lawn and near the corner of Main Street and School avenue, formerly stood (1861-1870) a one story building erected for Jacob W. Reed and used as a store and dwelling. Thomas W. Perley kept a variety store in this building for several years. In 1870 it was moved down School avenue and remodeled into the dwelling-house now owned by A. T. Merrill.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VI, p. 93.

THE ROBERT LAKE HOUSE, Main St. This two story house was built for Samuel Adams in 1856, by Jacob Foster. The small store now occupied by Alphonso T. Merrill, printer, was originally one half of a stable which was remodeled and an addition built on for Robert Lake in 1876, by Albert Chesley.

THE HIRAM WELLS HOUSE, Main St. This small one story house was built for Joseph Lovett in 1845, by Charles C. Brackett.

MELVIN W. GOULD, Main St. This one story house was built for Jacob Foster in 1846, by Charles C. Brackett. The ell was built for its present owner in 1887. Jacob Foster, who built many houses in town, learned his trade with Mr. Brackett, in 1848-9.

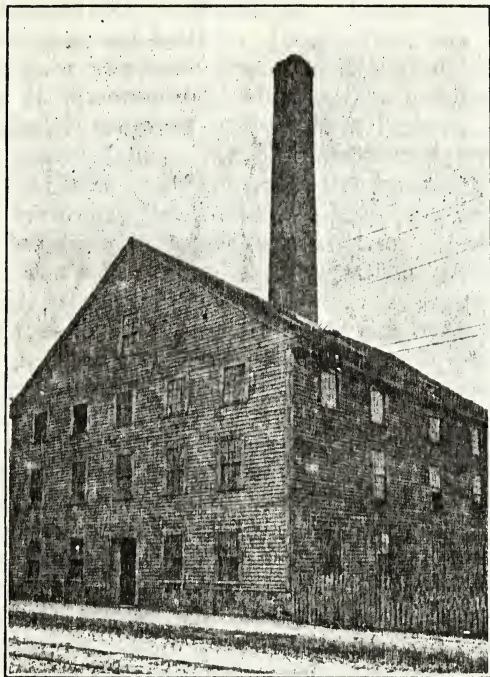
WILLIAM A. LONG, Main St. This two story house was built for Henry Long in 1851, by Jacob Foster. The Ira P. Long blacksmith shop was originally the Kimball-Wildes blacksmith shop and was located across the road from the Kimball-Wildes house now owned by Arthur U. Hutchings. Where the dwelling house now stands, before 1850, was located Benjamin Herrick's wheelwright shop which was removed and is now a part of the Dora L. Osgood house on Central street. Near the site of the hay scales, before 1840, stood a small building in which John Symonds Barr, harness maker, did business. He afterwards removed to Danvers. The building was sold to John Parkinson, who had it removed to what is now School avenue, where he used it for

a tailor's shop. It is now owned by E. K. Foster and stands near his Ipswich street house.

ARTHUR U. HUTCHINGS, Main St. This two story house was probably built for Jacob Kimball in 1756. He was a blacksmith. Moses Wildes jr. who followed the same trade, bought one half of the house and lot in 1808 and five years later purchased the other half. The property remained in the Wildes name until the death of Moses Wildes in 1889. In this house was born, in 1761, Jacob Kimball, who graduated at Harvard College in 1788, practiced law at Amherst, N. H., and was noted as a composer of vocal music. He was the author of "Rural Harmony," 1793, and "Essex Harmony," 1800. See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 135; p. 77, line 3. Directly across the street formerly stood the Moses Wildes blacksmith shop, which was sold to Henry Long and removed, and is now the Ira P. Long shop. After its removal, a one story building was built upon the same site, and used for a shop and carriage-house. In 1892, this building was removed to its present location, opposite the hay scales, and remodeled into a two story dwelling-house by Albert H. Towne of Boxford. The brook which flowed along here was confined in a pipe and the entire lot filled in and graded to its present level.

THE TOWN HALL, facing the Common, was erected in 1873, at a cost of about \$13,000.00, John H. Potter was the builder. At the right of the Congregational Church and near the present highway, was built in 1795, at a cost of £30, and also \$65.67, the first school house erected in the centre of the town. In it Jacob Kimball and William R. Hubbard conducted many old-time singing-schools. The building was sold to William G. Lake in 1845, for \$42.75, and now forms the upper part of the Deland house at Hood's Pond. A second school house was built in 1844, by Constantine McKenzie, where the Town Hall now stands. In 1868 it was sold to John Bailey and now forms the second story of the two story addition in the rear of Bailey's Block.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. On this location a meeting-house was erected in 1703, a small hill having been leveled for the purpose. In 1759-1760 a second meeting-house was built upon the same site, which was removed in



TANNERY, BOSTON ST., SALEM.

Formerly the Topsfield Meeting-House, built in 1759-1760.

1842, when the present edifice was built, and taken to Salem and rebuilt on Boston street, where it is still in use as a tannery. The present edifice was dedicated on Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1843. The bell that hangs in the steeple is inscribed "REVERE & COMPANY, BOSTON, 1817."

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 90.

THE CONGREGATIONAL PARSONAGE. This two story house facing the Common, was built for Joseph Emerson in 1814. The barn was built the same year. It afterwards came into the possession of his daughter, Harriet Jane Emerson, who married Charles H. Holmes, son of John Holmes, the first U. S. Senator from Maine. Mr. Holmes was a lawyer and the tallest man in Essex County, being 6 feet 8 inches in height. Mrs. Holmes embraced the Roman Catholic religion and set up an oratory in one of the rooms in this house. June 1, 1886 the property was sold to the Congregational parish. See Hist. Colls. Vol. II, p. 93; Vol. VI, p. 85. A short distance north from this house and near the lone elm tree, formerly stood a small two story house, for many years in the possession of the Averill family. It was probably built about 1738 and taken down about 1812.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 132; Vol. VII, p. 70, line 6.

THE METHODIST CHURCH, was built by Jacob Foster and John H. Potter, in 1853-4. In 1888, the steeple was shortened and extensive repairs were made. The bell has the following inscription—"CAST BY HENRY N. HOOPER & COMPANY, BOSTON, 1853,-1015-26." The first floor of the church is known as "Union Hall." Town meetings and many public gatherings met here before the Town Hall was built in 1873. It is still used for public purposes.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. III, p. 26; Vol. VI, p. 17.

AUGUSTUS W. SMITH, Main St. This two story house, now used as a hotel, was built for Stillman Stone in 1832. The roof of the house was destroyed by fire March 23, 1895, and was soon after repaired. The ell was raised to two stories in 1897. In 1827-8, Mr. Stone built a small carpenter shop beyond where the stable now stands, which, in 1834-5, became the property of Richard Philips jr. He removed it about 1841 and remodeled it into the house which is now owned by John B. Lake, where it was first occupied by Richard Phillips sen. In 1838, the Congregational parish leased

the first of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect sphere, but is flattened at the poles and bulged out at the equator. This is due to the centrifugal force of rotation, which tends to pull the material of the earth outwards from the axis of rotation. The second of these is the fact that the earth is not a uniform body, but is composed of different layers of different materials. This is due to the fact that the earth has a history, and has been subjected to various processes of differentiation and evolution.

$$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \rho = 1.08 \times 10^{27} \text{ cm}^3$$

The third of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect fluid, but is a solid body. This is due to the fact that the earth has a high viscosity, which prevents it from flowing. The fourth of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect gas, but is a liquid body. This is due to the fact that the earth has a high density, which prevents it from expanding. The fifth of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect crystal, but is a polycrystalline body. This is due to the fact that the earth has a high temperature, which prevents it from crystallizing. The sixth of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect vacuum, but is a body with a high pressure. This is due to the fact that the earth has a high mass, which prevents it from expanding. The seventh of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect conductor, but is a body with a high resistance. This is due to the fact that the earth has a high temperature, which prevents it from conducting. The eighth of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect insulator, but is a body with a high conductivity. This is due to the fact that the earth has a high mass, which prevents it from insulating. The ninth of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect dielectric, but is a body with a high permittivity. This is due to the fact that the earth has a high temperature, which prevents it from dielectrizing. The tenth of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect magnetic body, but is a body with a high permeability. This is due to the fact that the earth has a high mass, which prevents it from magnetizing.

The eleventh of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect electric body, but is a body with a high conductivity. This is due to the fact that the earth has a high temperature, which prevents it from electricizing. The twelfth of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect magnetic body, but is a body with a high permeability. This is due to the fact that the earth has a high mass, which prevents it from magnetizing. The thirteenth of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect electric body, but is a body with a high conductivity. This is due to the fact that the earth has a high temperature, which prevents it from electricizing. The fourteenth of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect magnetic body, but is a body with a high permeability. This is due to the fact that the earth has a high mass, which prevents it from magnetizing. The fifteenth of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect electric body, but is a body with a high conductivity. This is due to the fact that the earth has a high temperature, which prevents it from electricizing. The sixteenth of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect magnetic body, but is a body with a high permeability. This is due to the fact that the earth has a high mass, which prevents it from magnetizing. The seventeenth of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect electric body, but is a body with a high conductivity. This is due to the fact that the earth has a high temperature, which prevents it from electricizing. The eighteenth of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect magnetic body, but is a body with a high permeability. This is due to the fact that the earth has a high mass, which prevents it from magnetizing. The nineteenth of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect electric body, but is a body with a high conductivity. This is due to the fact that the earth has a high temperature, which prevents it from electricizing. The twentieth of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect magnetic body, but is a body with a high permeability. This is due to the fact that the earth has a high mass, which prevents it from magnetizing.

The twenty-first of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect electric body, but is a body with a high conductivity. This is due to the fact that the earth has a high temperature, which prevents it from electricizing. The twenty-second of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect magnetic body, but is a body with a high permeability. This is due to the fact that the earth has a high mass, which prevents it from magnetizing. The twenty-third of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect electric body, but is a body with a high conductivity. This is due to the fact that the earth has a high temperature, which prevents it from electricizing. The twenty-fourth of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect magnetic body, but is a body with a high permeability. This is due to the fact that the earth has a high mass, which prevents it from magnetizing. The twenty-fifth of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect electric body, but is a body with a high conductivity. This is due to the fact that the earth has a high temperature, which prevents it from electricizing. The twenty-sixth of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect magnetic body, but is a body with a high permeability. This is due to the fact that the earth has a high mass, which prevents it from magnetizing. The twenty-seventh of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect electric body, but is a body with a high conductivity. This is due to the fact that the earth has a high temperature, which prevents it from electricizing. The twenty-eighth of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect magnetic body, but is a body with a high permeability. This is due to the fact that the earth has a high mass, which prevents it from magnetizing. The twenty-ninth of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect electric body, but is a body with a high conductivity. This is due to the fact that the earth has a high temperature, which prevents it from electricizing. The thirtieth of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect magnetic body, but is a body with a high permeability. This is due to the fact that the earth has a high mass, which prevents it from magnetizing.

to Richard Phillips jr. for 999 years, a small strip of land at the corner of Main street and bordering on Washington street. On the evening of March 17, 1884, while the property was owned by John G. Ryder and by him occupied as a hotel, a fire destroyed the barn, a two story shop, and a two story dwelling-house that stood nearly opposite the present Balch-Jordan house. The shop, the first story of which was constructed of stone that came from Crooked Pond in Boxford, was built for Richard Phillips in 1837. The upper floor was used by him as a shoe shop, and in the lower floor William Briggs Reed kept a grocery store as early as 1838. In after years this store was occupied by Miss Caroline Pingree (now Mrs. B. J. Balch) and Miss Harriett M. Kimball as a milliner's shop. The house was built for Richard Phillips jr. in 1847. Dr. Charles French lived here in 1850-1. At the time it was burned it had long been known as the "Shepard House."

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VI, p. 91.

C. FRED JORDAN, Main St. In 1733, Rev. John Emerson bought this site of the Topsfield commoners for £14 and probably soon after built a house upon it. The present three story house, the end towards the street being of brick, was built for Billy Emerson in 1808. It is said that the parson's study was retained in building the new house and is yet a part of the easterly end of the house.

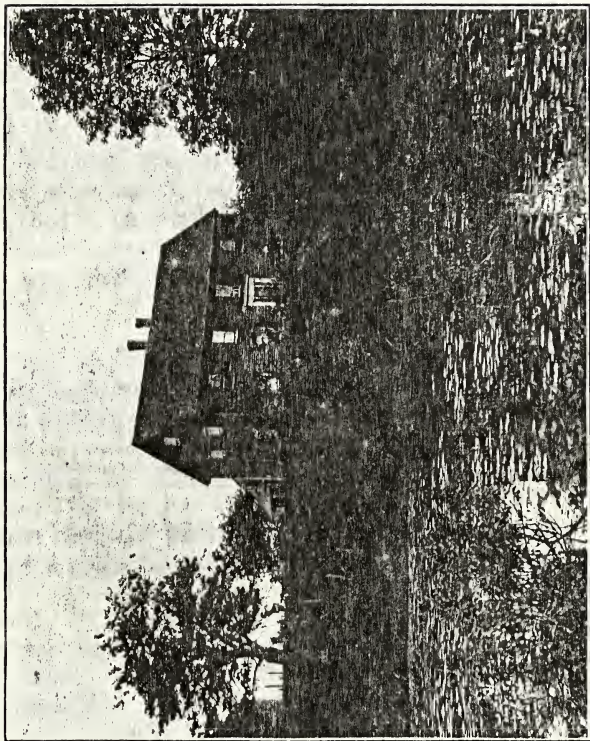
See Hist. Colls. Vol. VI, p. 95; Vol. VII, p. 70, line 1.

MRS. EMMA TODD, Main St. This two story house was built for Amos Perkins in 1860, by John H. Potter.

ALBERT A. CONANT, off Main St. This two story house was built for its present owner in 1898, by E. B. Peabody of Danvers. A short distance in the rear of the stable may be seen the cellar of the old parsonage which was built in 1663 and occupied by Rev. Thomas Gilbert, the first settled minister in Topsfield; his successor, Rev. Jeremiah Hobart; Goodman Lovewell, the school-master in 1694; and later by various families dependent upon the town.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VI, p. 81.

JOHN B. LAKE, Main St. This one story house was originally a carpenter shop which stood not far from the present entrance to the A. A. Conant property on Main street. It was built by Stillman Stone in 1827-8, and became the



THE PEABODY-YOUNG HOUSE, NORTH STREET.

property of Richard Phillips jr. in 1835. He had it removed to its present location about 1841 and remodeled into a dwelling-house for his father. Joseph W. Batchelder, a prominent man in town affairs for many years, died here May 19, 1887, aged 87 yrs. 2 mos. 1 day.

About fifty feet northerly from this house, stood, from 1840 to 1855, the Methodist Meeting House, which was moved here in January, 1840, from its first location on the Boston and Newburyport Turnpike, near Springville.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. III, pp. 24-36.

HENRY M. ANDREWS, Main St. This one story house was probably moved from across the street to its present location, by Thomas Emerson. The house was built before 1784. In 1850, the property was conveyed to Elisha P. Andrews, who had it remodeled and an addition built in the rear, in 1867. In the field beside the house and adjoining the G. B. Balch property, formerly stood a blacksmith shop which was occupied for several years by William M. Andrews.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 70, line 26.

GILBERT B. BALCH, Main St. This two story house was built for Benjamin Jacobs in 1872, by John H. Potter, and by him extensively remodeled in 1874. It was again remodeled in 1901, by its present owner, and in 1902 the stable was built by Henry H. Roberts. The old barn which was moved to the rear at this time, formerly stood on Haverhill street near the Gallup house site, and was moved to this spot and remodeled by Samuel Clarke, about 1857.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 89.

HENRY B. WILLIAMS (of Lynn), Main St. This two house was built for Jonas Merriam, in 1789. The two story ell was built in 1877 and the stable was extensively remodeled about the same time, for Mrs. Adeline Merriam, widow of Dr. Royal Augustus Merriam.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 78, line 29.

THOMAS J. KNEELAND, Main St. This two story house was originally the Henry A. Merriam shoe shop and stood opposite the Todd house, in the field next to the cemetery. In 1841, it was removed to its present location and in 1844, it was remodeled into a dwelling-house by Augustine S. Peabody. In 1890, its present owner made extensive alterations. John H. Potter was the carpenter.

THE CUMMINGS-CLARKE HOUSE, Main St. This small, one story house was built by Samuel Clarke in 1854-5, for his own occupancy. His barn and carpenter shop stood across the road. The shop was removed and is now Bailey's market, so called. The barn was moved to the rear of the present G. B. Balch stable.

MRS. ABRAM WELCH, Main St. This one story house was built for Abram Welch in 1872, by Jacob Foster. Welch was killed, Aug. 22, 1899, by falling from a load of hay. In the corner of this lot formerly stood A. Porter Kneeland's shoe shop, which was removed and is now on Grove street, where it is owned by Calvin W. Fuller.

PHILIP PALMER, Main St. This one story house was built by Daniel Hood, housewright, in 1778-9. In 1806 it became the property of Aaron Conant and until recently has been known as the Conant house. Near this site William Perkins, son of Rev. William Perkins, had his house as early as 1675.

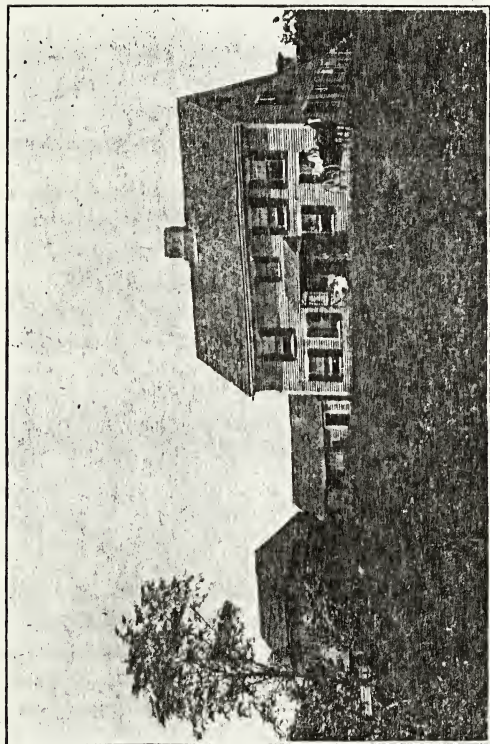
See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 80, line 27; Vol. VII, p. 129.

MICHAEL COLLINS, Maple St. This one story house was originally the "officers' quarters," built on the camp ground at Wenham in 1862, and used during the Civil War. The building was purchased by John Leary in 1866 and removed to Topsfield the same year. A small addition was built and the whole fitted up for a dwelling-house. The barn and shed were built from parts of the soldiers' barracks purchased at the same time.

COL. JOHN WILDES CELLAR, Meeting-house Lane. On this site was a two story house which was taken down in 1863-4 by William Waitt. Aaron Andrews was the last occupant. Sylvanus Wildes, who occupied this house at the beginning of the last century, graduated at Harvard College in 1777, and was a lawyer and prominent man in his day.

See Cleaveland's Address, 1850, p. 47; Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 88, line 32.

BENJAMIN TOWNE CELLAR, off Middleton Road. Between Rowley Bridge street and the Middleton road and somewhat nearer the latter, is the site of this house. The cellar may yet be plainly seen. Benjamin Towne married Katharine Towne, April 1, 1713, and probably came here to live about that time (Hist. Colls. Vol. II, p. 76). In 1796-7 the house was moved and attached to the house now owned by Mrs.



THE SYMONDS HOUSE, NORTH STREET.

Mary S. Batchelder. Goodman John Kenney, who lived just over the boundary line in what is now Middleton, but which was then Topsfield, lost his house and goods by fire in the summer of 1696 and the church contributed the sum of £2: 16:0 to his assistance.

EBENEZER BROWN CELLAR, Middleton Road. In a pasture now owned by William L. Batchelder, and near the Middleton road, on the east side, stood, in 1776, a two story house which in 1798 was taxed to Ebenezer Brown of Danvers, and which was occupied by Cornelius Cree at this date. This house was never occupied by Mr. Brown but was rented to different families until it was finally taken down, about 1825.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 65, line 12.

SITE OF THE "LIDDY AND BETTY TOWNE HOUSE," Middleton Road. The cellar over which the house formerly stood may be seen on the western side of the road in Peterson's pasture. The house was inherited by the sisters from their father Joseph Towne, who was married about 1750. The house may have been built at that time. The old house was taken down by David Towne and a small building was placed on the same site by him and made into a dwelling-house for the use of the sisters in their declining years. After their death it was removed to a site near Peterson's cider mill on Rowley Bridge street and, with the mill, was destroyed by fire Sept. 26, 1880.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. II, p. 76-7; Vol. VII, p. 57, line 5; Vol. VII, p. 87, line 4.

JOB H. FRAME, Mill St. This was the place where, in early times, Zaccheus Gould and his son, Capt. John Gould, lived. The old house, said to be the third upon the same spot, was built in 1724, and destroyed by fire in 1878. It had then been used as a barn for several years. The present house was built in 1847-8 by Capt. Israel D. Elliott for his own occupancy. By the Colonial Records it appears that on the 31st of May, 1660, Zaccheus Gould had his fine for entertaining Quakers, remitted on account of his loss by fire.

See Gould Genealogy, pp. 33-4; Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 72, line 16.

JOB H. FRAME, Mill St. The Gould-Annable site. A two story house, which was standing on this site as early as 1772, was destroyed by fire June 21, 1894. George A. Frame was the last occupant.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 74, line 1.

the first of these is the fact that the history of ideas is not a neutral, objective, or value-free enterprise. It is a social and cultural activity, shaped by the interests and values of the society in which it is carried out. The second is the fact that the history of ideas is not a static or unchanging enterprise. It is a dynamic and evolving one, shaped by the changing needs and interests of the society in which it is carried out.

The third is the fact that the history of ideas is not a purely intellectual or theoretical enterprise. It is a practical and applied one, shaped by the needs and interests of the society in which it is carried out. The fourth is the fact that the history of ideas is not a purely individual or personal enterprise. It is a collective and social one, shaped by the needs and interests of the society in which it is carried out.

The fifth is the fact that the history of ideas is not a purely historical or past-oriented enterprise. It is a present-oriented and future-oriented one, shaped by the needs and interests of the society in which it is carried out. The sixth is the fact that the history of ideas is not a purely academic or scholarly enterprise. It is a public and popular one, shaped by the needs and interests of the society in which it is carried out.

The seventh is the fact that the history of ideas is not a purely theoretical or abstract enterprise. It is a concrete and specific one, shaped by the needs and interests of the society in which it is carried out. The eighth is the fact that the history of ideas is not a purely intellectual or theoretical enterprise. It is a practical and applied one, shaped by the needs and interests of the society in which it is carried out.

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ALBERT F. TILTON, Mill St. The Gould-Perkins place. There were formerly two houses on this estate. The site of the old house, which has been gone many years, is just beyond the present Tilton house. Here lived Thomas Gould (1666-1752) son of Capt. John Gould. The son Simon, succeeding him, had a new two story house built in 1788-9; about the time of the marriage of his two sons, Simon, jr., and Elijah. Simon, sen., and Simon, jr., occupied the old house, while Elijah began housekeeping in the new house, now owned by A. F. Tilton. In 1872, this house was thoroughly remodeled by Proctor Perkins, the owner at that time.

ISAAC B. YOUNG, off North St. This two story house was built for Lieut. Francis Peabody a few years before his death, which occurred in 1698. According to family tradition the house was erected in 1692, the year of the witchcraft delusion. The huge chimney was taken down in 1886, and the large addition in the rear was built in 1891, by Orin Howard.

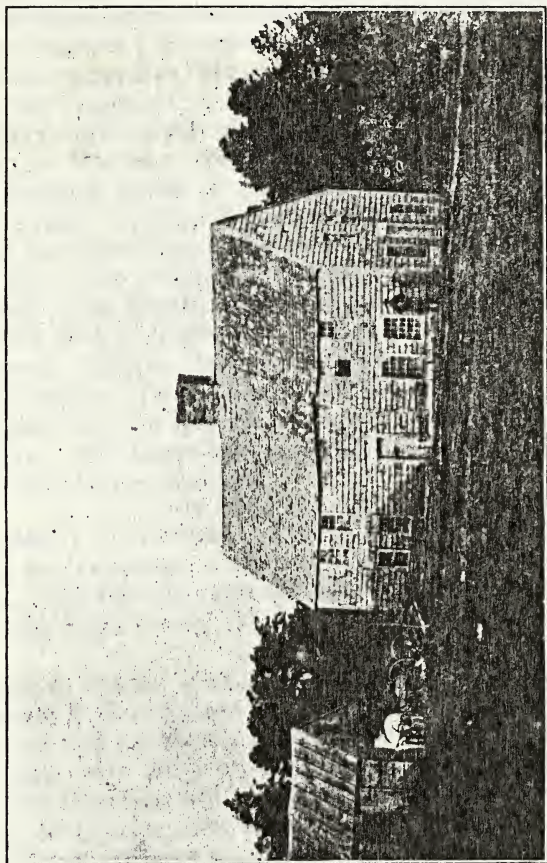
See Cleaveland's Address, 1850, pp. 67-8; Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 62, line 15.

LAURA A. ELLISON, North St. This two story house was built about 1700. Thomas Symonds was born here in 1711 and died here Jan. 10, 1791. The house remained in the possession of the Symonds family for 175 years. In the west room is the largest fireplace remaining in any house in town. Its dimensions are: 9 feet long, 6 feet high, and 4½ feet deep. It has a brick oven on either side of the fireplace behind the fire. It also has a ledge or shelf eight inches wide, twelve inches high and nine inches deep, and on which was kept the tinder box, etc. This was the last house in town in which the hand loom was used. Miss Betsey Symonds, who died Oct. 19, 1871, aged 88 years, was the weaver. When the house was repaired a few years ago, a brick was found in the chimney marked "1700."

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 85, line 36.

FRANCIS C. FRAME, off North St. This one story house was built for its present owner in 1875 by Albert Chesley. A two story house that stood partly on this site was taken down the same year. It was built for Thomas Dorman in 1690 and was occupied for many years by the Smith family. Asahel Smith, the grandfather of Joseph Smith, the founder

the first of the year 1800, the population of the United States was 3,929,214. In 1810 it was 7,239,483. In 1820 it was 12,866,019. In 1830 it was 20,645,580. In 1840 it was 27,947,746. In 1850 it was 33,871,641. In 1860 it was 39,315,421. In 1870 it was 38,556,354. In 1880 it was 50,155,783. In 1890 it was 62,948,672. In 1900 it was 76,212,167. In 1910 it was 92,228,496. In 1920 it was 106,011,231. In 1930 it was 123,202,624. In 1940 it was 137,323,021. In 1950 it was 150,697,361. In 1960 it was 179,323,021. In 1970 it was 203,212,167. In 1980 it was 226,545,881. In 1990 it was 248,709,873. In 2000 it was 281,421,906. In 2010 it was 309,292,388. In 2020 it was 331,449,281.



THE DORMAN-SMITH HOUSE. BUILT IN 1690.

Birthplace of Joseph Smith, father of the Mormon Prophet.



of Mormonism, lived here until his removal to New Hampshire in 1790.

See Hist. Cols. Vol. VII, p. 60, line 4.

DORA L. OSGOOD, North St. This one story house was formerly William Fears' carpenter shop that stood near what is now the Thomas J. Kneeland house on Main street. In 1847-8 it was moved to this site and remodeled into a dwelling-house for Augustine S. Peabody, who conveyed the same May 9, 1883, to Henry B. Osgood.

FRANKLIN MAGRAW, North St. This two story house was built for Stephen Foster in 1748 and was owned by Nathaniel Foster in 1798. In 1877-8, part of the old house was taken down and the remaining part was remodeled by John H. Potter, who came into possession of the property by way of exchange with John Smith, the owner, for the house on Central street which he had just built. About five hundred feet in a northwesterly direction from the Magraw house is the cellar of the old Stephen Foster house. It is about one hundred and fifty feet over the Ipswich boundary line and is still a very deep cellar. The house was probably taken down not long after the new house was built.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 71, line 36.

MRS. MARY S. KIMBALL, Park St. This two story house was built for its present owner in 1889, by Isaac Berry of Danvers. In 1800, this and the adjoining land, extending to what is now High street, belonged to Dr. Nehemiah Cleaveland.

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD STATION, Park St. When the Danvers & Georgetown R. R. was built, in 1854, the station was located on Main street, on the northwesterly side of the crossing. On Aug. 30, 1854, a passenger train was run for the first time between Topsfield and Georgetown, on what was then the Danvers and Georgetown Railroad. The carriage approach being insufficient and the accommodations limited, in 1896 a new station was built on Park street, about equidistant between Main and Summer streets. It was first occupied Jan. 25, 1897.

ABIJAH B. RICHARDSON, Park St. This one story house was built for its present owner in 1878, by Albert Chesley.

MRS. JOTHAM WELCH, Park St. This one story house was built for Jotham Welch in 1874, by George Cummings.

1. The following cases have been reported to the Association since the last meeting of the Association:

Case 1. A female, aged 45, who had been married for 20 years. She had three children, two of whom were living. She had been married for 20 years and had three children, two of whom were living. She had been married for 20 years and had three children, two of whom were living.

Case 2. A male, aged 35, who had been married for 10 years. He had one child, a son, who was living. He had been married for 10 years and had one child, a son, who was living. He had been married for 10 years and had one child, a son, who was living.

Case 3. A female, aged 25, who had been married for 5 years. She had one child, a daughter, who was living. She had been married for 5 years and had one child, a daughter, who was living. She had been married for 5 years and had one child, a daughter, who was living.

Case 4. A male, aged 40, who had been married for 15 years. He had two children, a son and a daughter, both of whom were living. He had been married for 15 years and had two children, a son and a daughter, both of whom were living. He had been married for 15 years and had two children, a son and a daughter, both of whom were living.

Case 5. A female, aged 30, who had been married for 8 years. She had one child, a son, who was living. She had been married for 8 years and had one child, a son, who was living. She had been married for 8 years and had one child, a son, who was living.

REV. GEORGE L. GLEASON, Perkins St. This two story house was built in the early part of the 18th century. It was owned by Timothy Perkins in 1718, and taxed to his son Jonathan Perkins in 1738. He was a "bricklayer" by trade and was killed, June 25, 1749, by falling from a chimney. His heirs sold the property to David Perkins in 1759-60, and it remained in the Perkins name until Apr. 5, 1861, when it was sold to Rev. Francis Welch. About 1883 it was purchased by its present owner.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 80, line 35.

JOHN J. WATSON, Perkins St. This two story house was built by George Henry Welch in 1878, for his own occupancy.

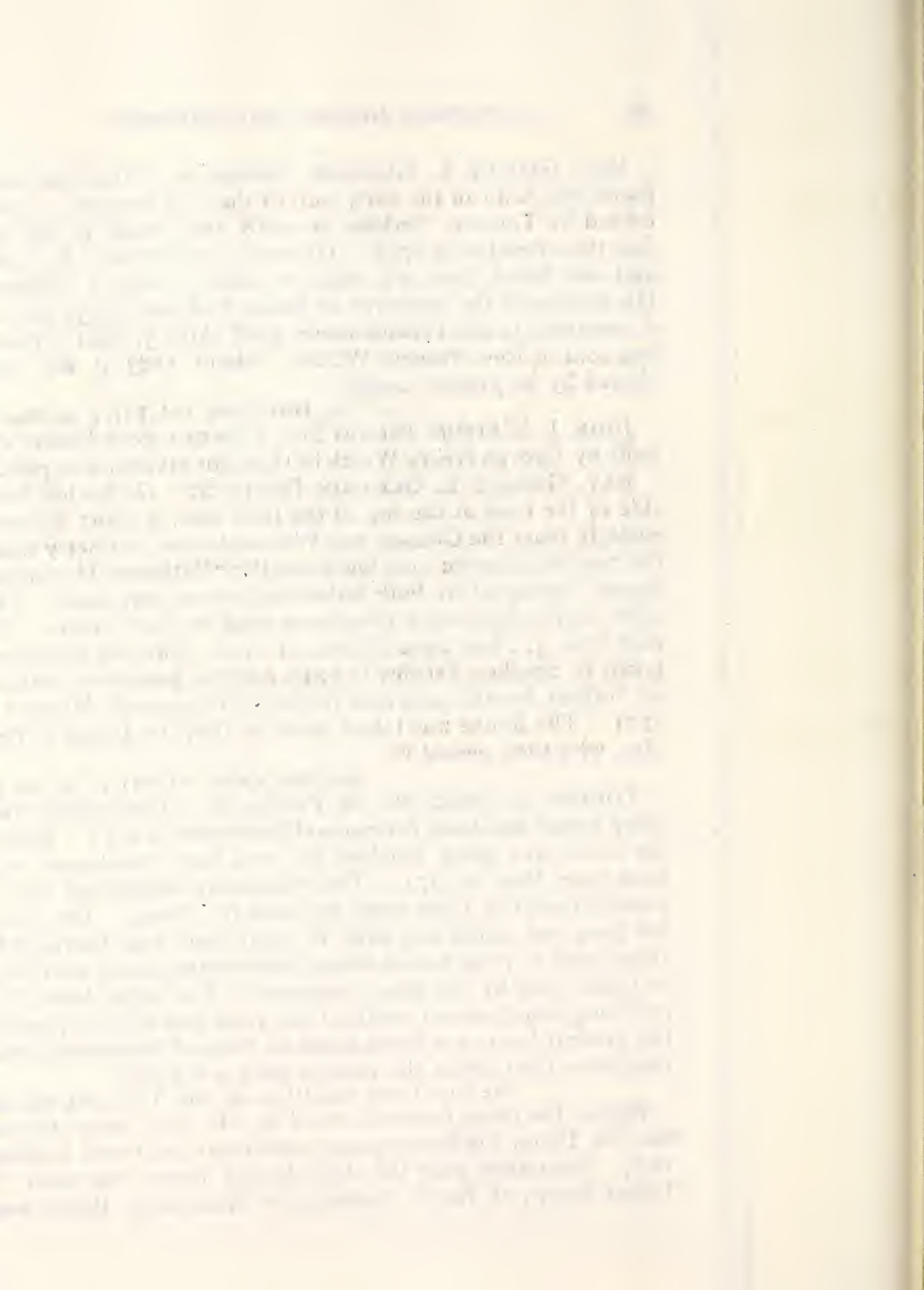
REV. GEORGE L. GLEASON, Perkins St. On the left-hand side of the road at the top of the little rise, a short distance easterly from the Gleason and Watson houses, formerly stood the two story house long known as the "Nathaniel Hammond house," occupied by both father and son of that name. The elder, in his day, was a prominent man in town affairs. He died Dec. 3, 1842, aged 86 yrs. 11 mos. The old house was taxed to Stephen Perkins in 1749, and his grandson, Nathaniel Perkins Averill, sold it to Nathaniel Hammond, March 12, 1791. The house was taken down in 1887, by Josiah P. Perkins, who then owned it.

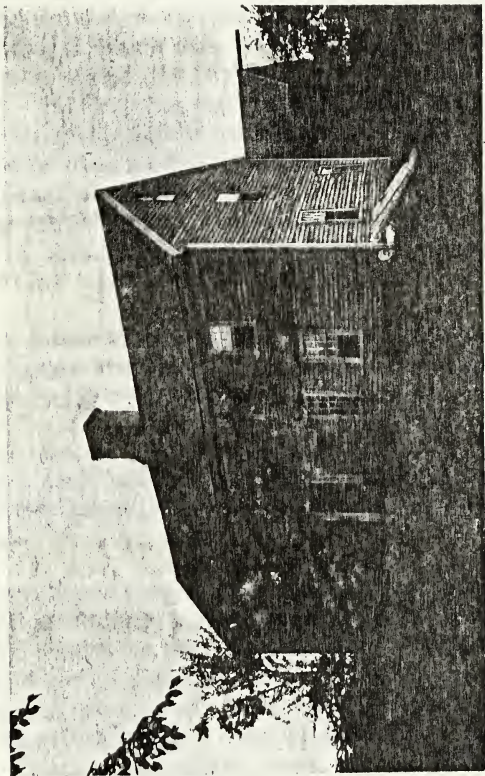
See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 74, line 36.

THOMAS E. PROCTOR, off Perkins St. The present two story house was built for Samuel Bradstreet in 1771. Before the house was quite finished, his son, John Bradstreet, was born here, Dec. 9, 1771. This house was remodeled for its present owner in 1899-1900, by John H. Potter. The present barn and stable was built in 1835, and was thoroughly remodeled in 1898-9, and several outbuildings were also built in 1899-1900, by the same carpenter. The large barn, 112 feet long, which stood south of the road and nearly opposite the present barn, was taken down by Samuel Bradstreet some time after 1835, when the present barn was built.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VI, p. 53; Vol. VII, p. 64, line 28.

Nearer the river, formerly stood an old two story house, the Col. Porter Bradstreet place, which was last taxed in May, 1874. Sometime after this date the old house was sold to Porter Brown of North Beverly, by Humphrey Balch, and





THE PERKINS-GLEASON HOUSE, PERKINS STREET.



was taken down and moved, the material being used in building a barn in North Beverly.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 63, lines 24 and 38.

DR. HENRY F. SEARS, Perkins St. This two story residence, with stable, greenhouse, etc., and barn, farmhouse, and other buildings, located across the road, was built in 1901 for its present owner, by Mr. McDonald of Melrose Highlands. Nearly opposite the driveway leading to the house, formerly stood a school-house which was built in 1794, on land of Robert Perkins, at a cost of £37.8.6. (See A. A. Clarke, Boston street.) In 1847 the last "East School House" was built by Capt. Israel D. Elliott and Samuel Clarke. It stood near the large elm tree, a little back from the road and northerly from the Sears' residence. Samuel S. McKenzie taught his last singing school in this school-house in 1880. In 1902 it was moved, by Albert H. Towne of Boxford, to the "Dudley Quinn Perkins place," and is now used as a poultry house.

The two story house known as the "Josiah P. Perkins place," was built for Dudley Perkins in 1855, by Jacob Foster, an old two story house being taken down the same year.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 82, line 38.

The two story house, until recently known as the "Dudley Quinn Perkins place," was built for him in 1872, by Jacob Foster, an old two story house that was standing on this site was taken down the same year.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 82, line 29.

The two story house long known as the "Capt. Robert Perkins place" and afterwards as the "Dodge place," and which stood across the road from the "Dudley Quinn Perkins farm," was destroyed by fire, Feb. 16, 1874. Two barns on this place, one old, the other newly built, were also burned on the afternoon of March 6, 1858. (See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 82, line 17.) A few rods easterly from the site of this house and on the same side of the road, stood the Robert Perkins jr., dwelling-house. It was taken down about 1839, by William Preston Dodge who bought the adjoining property.

The farm house long known as the "poor farm," and which was sold by the town to its present owner in 1901, was built for Deacon Solomon Dodge in 1769. It was bought of Cyrus Cummings, April 5, 1822, by the town of Topsfield, and

used as an almshouse until it passed to its present owner.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VI, p. 63; Vol. VII, p. 69, line 1.

In this vicinity lived John Redington, town clerk, whose house, containing the town records, was destroyed by fire in 1658.

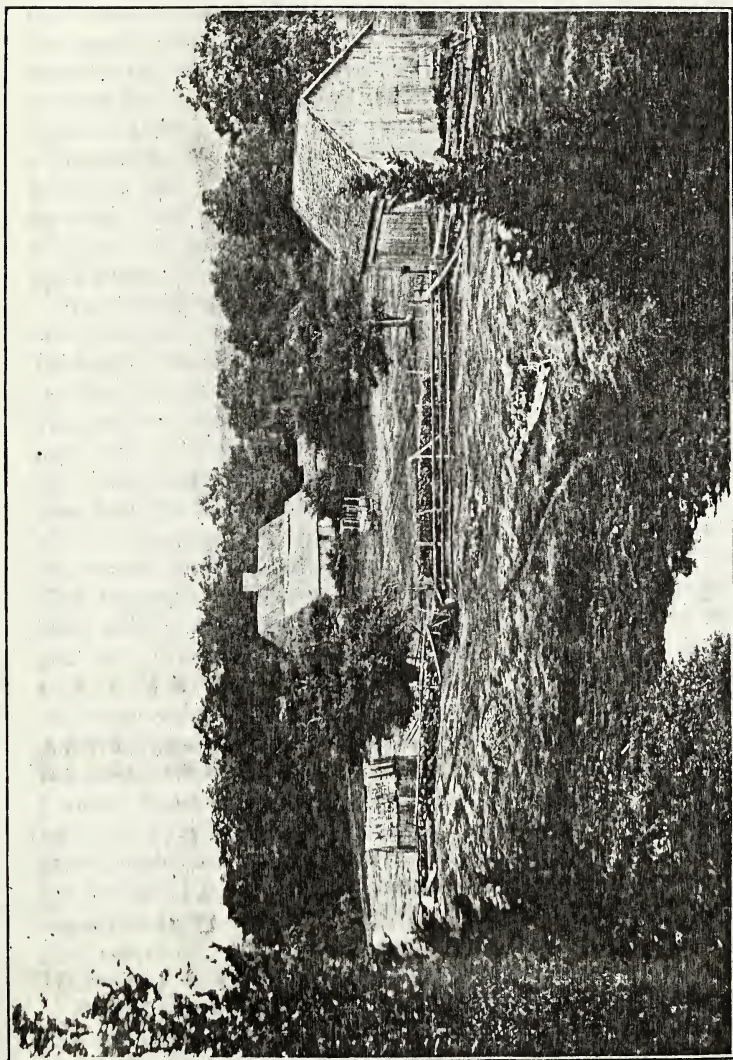
MRS. IDA MACCRACKEN, (of Newburyport), Perkins St. This two story house, now occupied by Ephraim P. Ferguson, was built for Humphrey Wildes in 1835, and his heirs sold the same to Moses B. Perkins in 1865-6, who remodeled it somewhat during his ownership. For several years past it has been known as the James H. Sleeper place.

SITE OF HUMPHREY WILDES HOUSE, Perkins St. In the pear orchard at the forks of the road on coming from Mile Brook bridge, formerly stood a two story house owned and occupied by the Wildes family. From it, Sarah Wildes, accused of witchcraft, was taken to Salem jail by her step-son, Ephraim Wildes, then constable of the town. The house was last occupied by Humphrey Wildes, who built the house nearby and now occupied by Ephraim P. Ferguson. The old house was taken down in the fall of 1835. The old barn stood across the road and gradually fell down. The frame was down about 1885.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 89, line 16.

SITE OF NEHEMIAH PERKINS HOUSE, Perkins St. A short distance easterly from the corner of Perkins street and Ridge street, may be seen the cellar and ruined chimney of this old two story house which was destroyed by an incendiary fire on the night of Jan. 16, 1891. The barn was also burned eight days later. This house was taxed to William Perkins as early as 1744. His heirs sold the property to Oliver Perkins, Dec. 8, 1789, and he in turn sold to Moses Bradstreet, Dec. 4, 1794. (See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 64, line 19.) He was the father of Mrs. Nehemiah Perkins. Albert Cornelius Perkins, Dartmouth College, 1859, Principal of Phillips Exeter Academy, and John Wright Perkins, Harvard College, 1865, Principal of Dummer Academy, and now Superintendent of Schools at Salem, were both born in this house. Their father, Nehemiah Perkins, died here April 7, 1881, aged 87 years and 6 days.

SITES OF THE AVERILL HOUSES, off Perkins St. This locality has for many years been known as "The Colleges,"



THE NEHEMIAH PERKINS HOMESTEAD.



from the fact, so the story goes, that the Averills were prominent men in town affairs,—office holders, etc., and some of the most intelligent people in the place. They were cabinet-makers and owners of a saw-mill and in the early days subscribed to one of the three copies of a newspaper that came into the town. The other two subscribers were Nehemiah Cleaveland, M. D., and Jacob Towne, Esq. The Averill farms, of two hundred acres in extent, were originally owned by Gov. Simon Bradstreet, who sold the land, Feb. 1, 1692, to John and Nathaniel Averill. The property is now owned by Thomas Emerson Proctor, a descendant of the Governor.

According to the deed given by Gov. Bradstreet to the Averills there were buildings upon the property before 1692. Probably, not long after buying the farm, the Averill brothers dammed Mile brook and there built the first saw-mill. This mill remained in the Averill name until 1835, when it was sold to Porter Bradstreet. See Hist. Colls. Vol. II, p. 87. The last mill, which was owned by B. Austin Perkins, was destroyed by an incendiary fire on the night of Feb. 22, 1891. Near-by, on the higher ground, by the south bank of the brook, may be seen the cellar of the Bickford house. This house, a small one story building, was originally located near what is now the Thomas F. Cass farm on River street, and was owned by William Munday, who gave the building to Mrs. Mehitable Bickford in 1827. "Granny Bickford," as she was popularly known, had been living in the Nathaniel Averill house on the other side of the brook, but the house becoming dilapidated, Col. Porter Bradstreet and his brother Dudley Bradstreet, who were her near neighbors, moved the building which had been given to her by William Munday, to this spot and fitted it up for her to live in. Her son Samuel Bickford lived here for many years after her death, which occurred Aug. 31, 1845, in Beverly, where she had gone to visit relatives. The house, much dilapidated, was taken down by Dudley Bradstreet in the spring of 1891.

About three hundred feet northeasterly from the site of the saw-mill is the cellar of the Nathaniel Averill house, which was built, it is supposed, shortly after the Averill brothers purchased the farm. It was a large two story house and appears on the 1744 tax list. Capt. Moses Averill, familiarly

known as "Priest Averill," lived here and rebuilt the saw-mill. He finally removed to Middleton. Mrs. Mehitable Bickford, who was the daughter of Daniel Averill, was the last occupant. The house was torn down about 1828. The first floor was left for a while, and during that time an ox belonging to Nehemiah Perkins walked on the unprotected floor, and breaking through into the cellar, was extricated by tearing down a part of the cellar wall and digging away the earth, the result of which can yet be plainly seen. The only injury the ox sustained was a broken tail. Nathaniel Averill was a carpenter by trade. A wheelwright shop stood near the house for many years. See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 59, line 31.

About half a mile northwesterly from the foregoing site is a well-preserved cellar located in a beautiful grove of locust trees. Jacob Averill was living here as early as 1745, and Daniel and Solomon Averill owned the property in 1798. In 1841, Cyrus Averill bought this house and land from the administrator of the estate of Daniel Averill jr., who died April 6, 1838, and about 1843 the old house was taken down. It was the last house standing in "The Colleges," proper. The barn was blown down shortly after. An old shoe shop was the last building to remain standing, and about 1845-6 it was sold to Cyrus Peabody, who removed it to his place on the Newburyport turnpike now owned by Benjamin C. Dodd. See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 58, line 31; Vol. VIII, p. 52.

About four hundred feet distant, in an easterly direction from the last named house, and near the willow grove, may be seen the sites of two houses about sixty feet apart, with a roadway passing between. The house on the north side of the way was known as the Jacob Averill house, one half of it being taxed to him in 1798. See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 59, line 23. He probably was the last occupant, for after his death, Sept. 14, 1807, the building was used as a carpenter and wheelwright shop for nearly thirty years, and at last, in 1840, was sold to Samuel Todd and J. Perkins Towne. They removed it to what is now High street and remodeled it into the dwelling-house now owned by the heirs of Henry Herrick. The house across the way, and just under the hill, was known as the Solomon Averill house in the early part of the 19th century, he having bought it May 25, 1791. It was taxed to

Jeremiah Averill in 1745 and it is said was originally a cabinet-maker's shop. In 1768, Jeremiah Averill was assessed for a house and shop. The late Cyrus Averill was born here Oct. 30, 1802, his father, Solomon Averill, being born Aug. 20, 1769, in the house that stood among the locusts. In 1838 the house became unsafe to live in and was abandoned and three years later was taken down.

About half a mile from this site, in a northerly direction, is the cellar of the house of late years known as the Blaisdell house. It was a two story house and was taxed to Luke Averill in 1744. Isaac Averill owned the property in 1776 and in 1820 it was taxed to his sons, Joseph and Luke Averill. Joseph was popularly known as "Neighbor Joe." The old barn near-by was destroyed by an incendiary fire, Oct. 1, 1890, and the house, with a partly constructed barn and other out-buildings, was also destroyed by an incendiary fire, April 1, 1891. The house had been unoccupied about four weeks when burned, J. Albert Blaisdell being the last occupant. See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 59, line 12.

WELLINGTON DONALDSON, Perkins St. This one story house was built by Samuel Clarke in 1831, for his own occupancy. The house has been remodeled somewhat by the present owner. The barn in the rear was originally the North School House, which was built in 1794, near the corner of Ipswich and Perkins streets. In 1846 it was sold to William Peabody and removed to land then owned by William Donaldson, on Perkins street, where it was first used as a dwelling, and then, for many years, as a shoemakers' shop, and afterwards it was enlarged for a barn.

BARNEY MULLIGAN, Perkins St. A two story house stood near this site which was sold by the heirs of Thomas Howlett to Thomas Cummings, May 6, 1763, and the heirs of Thomas Cummings sold the same to Abraham Hobbs in 1767. The Hobbs family lived in this house for several years, until one night in the fall of 1780, as shown by the town records, when the old Howlett-Cummings-Hobbs house was entirely destroyed by a fire caused by the upsetting of a light in the attic, where the owner kept a litter of puppies. The present house was probably built the following year, as it was taxed in 1782. Sometime afterwards a shop was built near the

road, in which it is said "Master" George Hobbs made wooden plows. This building was taken down a few years ago, and some of the material was used to build a shed in the rear of the house. This place passed out of the Hobbs name May 10, 1826, when it was sold to Moses Wildes, who conveyed the same to Joseph Adams, March 10, 1829. Mr. Adams owned it for several years and finally sold to Benjamin Robinson, April 15, 1842. It was during his ownership that the house was thoroughly remodeled. His heirs sold the property about 1874, since which time it has had several different owners.

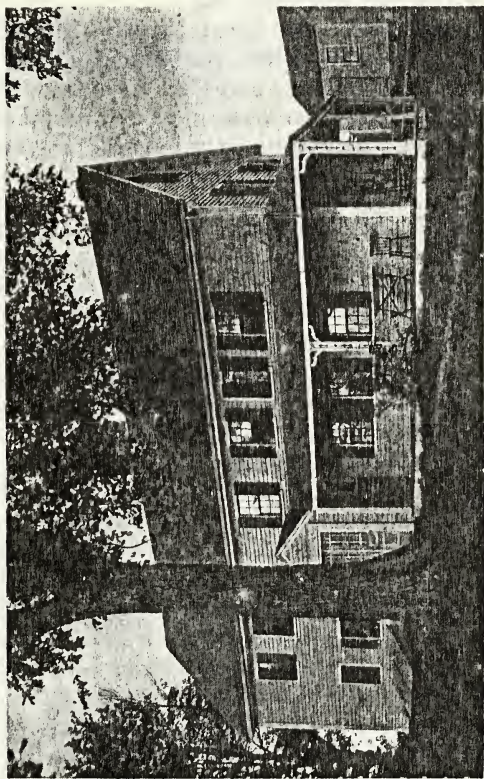
See Hist. Colls. Vol. III, p. 172; Vol. VII, p. 75, line 13.

MRS. ELLEN ELLARD, Pine St. This one story house was built for Jewett Pingree, about 1845, on the farm now owned by William Lavallette, in Linebrook. In 1873 it was moved to this site and raised and remodeled by Jacob Foster for Joshua Conroad, who sold the property, June 2, 1875, to Mrs. Ellen Ellard.

HENRY R. WHITE, Pine St. This one story house was built for Benjamin F. Deland, in 1873, by John H. Potter. This and adjoining land between Ipswich and Haverhill streets was sold in 1796, by Thomas Foster, to Dr. John Merriam.

CHARLES CARMODY, Pine St. This one story house was originally about the last building that remained at "The Colleges," proper, off Perkins street. It was a shoe shop standing in the locusts and belonged to the estate of Daniel Averill jr. Nehemiah Perkins, the administrator of his estate, sold it to Cyrus Peabody, about 1845-6, who had it removed to his place, on the Newburyport turnpike, now owned by Benjamin C. Dodd. There it was used as a shop for several years and then was sold to Salmon D. Hood, Esq., who had it removed to his place at Hood's Pond. After remaining there for several years, and being used as a shoe shop, it was bought by George Shepherd and again removed to its present site, the land before this being owned by the heirs of Amos S. Chapman. Here it has been used as a dwelling, an addition having been built on after its last removal.

SALMON D. HOOD, Pond St. This one story house, which has been remodeled several times, was built about the middle of the 18th century. It was taxed to John Hood in 1758.



THE GOULD-STEVENSON HOUSE, PROSPECT ST.



The farm has been in the possession of the family for nearly two centuries. This has long been the home of S. D. Hood Esq., who has been a prominent citizen in town affairs for the past thirty-five years, and who has also been engaged in settling estates for upwards of forty years.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 76, line 14.

JOB H. FRAME, off Prospect St. This two house was formerly in the Perkins family and is without doubt two hundred or more years old. Of late years it has been known as the Hubbard house. The house was remodeled in 1887 by its owner, Samuel H. Dane, and when the old chimney was taken down, a brick was found dated "1686."

See Hist. Colls. Vol. 7, p. 83, line 11.

WILLIAM LADD DODGE, Prospect St. This large one story house, long known as the Sanderson house, was built for Mrs. Sally Sanderson, in 1845, by Constantine McKenzie. It was the first house that John H. Potter helped to build, he being then an apprentice aged twenty-two years.

WILLIAM G. LAKE, Prospect St. This two story house was built for John G. Hood, in 1856, by Daniel Willey and I. M. Small. This property was sold by the Hood heirs to Caleb K. Perkins, March 28, 1859, and his widow sold the same to William G. Lake, March 20, 1889.

ESTATE OF ANDREW GOULD, Prospect St. This two story house was built for Andrew Gould in 1860, by John H. Potter. Mr. Gould was a prominent man in town affairs and died here Oct. 6, 1896, aged 90 years, 9 months and 25 days.

THE LANG HOUSE CELLAR, Prospect St., may be seen on the right-hand side of the street, half way up the hill. The house was originally a peat-house that stood in a meadow on the northerly side of West street, and which was moved to this site not long before 1840. Here it was made into a dwelling-house for Moses Richardson, a negro, who came from Andover, by David Lake, who owned the land on either side of the road. Richardson, the first occupant, was a tinker. He was followed by Charles Lang. The house was taken down about 1854-5.

ESTATE OF RICHARD PRICE, Prospect St. This two story house was built for Charles H. Lake in 1866, by John H. Potter, who had built the stable for him in 1865. Mr. Lake, at one time, had about them, extensive nurseries of fruit and

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ornamental trees. He sold the property to Richard Price and Octavius B. Shreve, March 15, 1872.

PERCY CHASE, Prospect St. This two story summer residence was built in 1899 for its present owner, who resides in Brookline. The stable was built in 1901.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VI, p. 87.

ALBERT W. STEVENS, Prospect St. This two story house was taxed to Zaccheus Gould as early as 1744. The easterly end, according to the records of the late John Gould, was built about 1670. The western half of the present house was built in the early part of the 18th century. At the easterly end of the house, and where the piazza now is, there was built, before 1798, an addition that was styled in deeds "an appendage," which was owned and occupied, in 1831, by William R. Hubbard, the singer, who had married Mary Averill two years before. After living here a few years he removed to Danvers and sold the "appendage," in 1844, to Mrs. Anna H. Sweeney, wife of Charles Sweeney. It remained in her name until Jan. 5, 1880, when she sold it to Mr. Stevens, who took down the building. A barn near the house was struck by lightning July 19, 1900, and burned, the house narrowly escaping destruction.

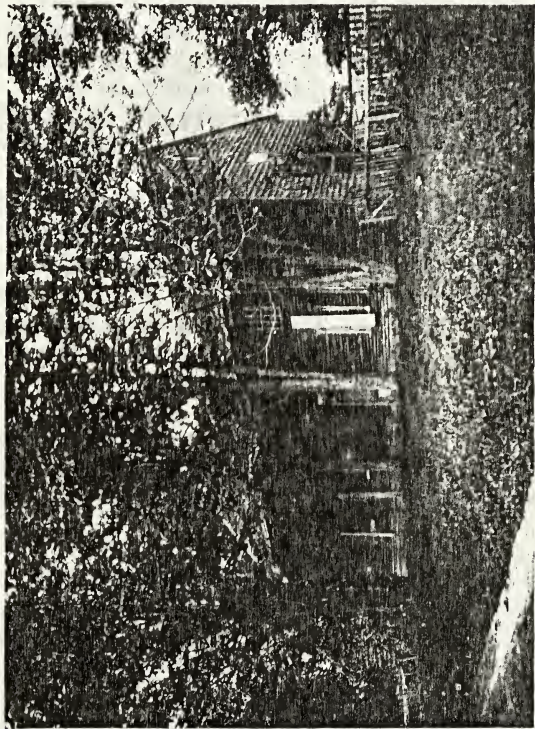
See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 74, line 23.

SITE OF HENRY LAKE HOUSE, Prospect St. Across the street from the Stevens house may be seen the cellar of the house of Henry Lake, weaver. This house was probably built about 1681, at the time of his marriage with Priscilla Wildes. The house had disappeared before 1798.

EDWARD E. FERGUSON, Ridge St. This two story house, now for several years unoccupied and in poor repair and used as a storehouse, was built by John Averill in 1730. He sold the house and farm to John Wildes, March 5, 1738. It was afterwards owned by his son Ephraim Wildes, who died March 28, 1812, and by will gave it to his wife Lydia Wildes. Her heirs sold the property to Samuel Bradstreet, Oct. 28, 1833, and he in turn sold to Elisha Perkins, July 21, 1834. His heirs sold the house and field, Oct. 24, 1870, to John F. Perley, and Dec. 29, 1896, it passed to its present owner. In this house were born Deacon John Wright and the late Samuel Todd, both of them prominent in town and church affairs.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 89, line 5.





THE BALCH-DOWNES HOUSE, RIVER STREET.



THE AVERILL CELLAR, -Ridge St. About five hundred feet beyond the Ferguson house and at the left-hand side of the road just as it leaves the ridge, may be seen the cellar hole of the William Averill house. The barn formerly stood just over the wall at the southeast, and there are evidences of the location of some building of considerable size just over the ridge behind the cellar hole. In Feb., 1663, William Averill, carpenter, came from Ipswich and bought of Daniel Clarke this farm of one hundred acres, with a house and out-buildings. The road from Ipswich street was laid out in 1666. The house was gone before 1775 and probably was taken down not long after his son, John Averill, built his house in 1730.

WILLIAM P. WALSH, River St. This two story house, formerly one story, was taxed to John Balch in 1769, and to his son Cornelius Balch in 1776, and so continued until his death, Aug. 21, 1795. The property then passed to his son-in-law John Bradstreet jr., and May 23, 1833, to his son Cornelius B. Bradstreet and wife Eunice, who had the house raised to two stories about 1851. James H. Sleeper of Danvers, was the carpenter. Mr. Bradstreet died July 23, 1858, and his widow sold the property Sept. 5, 1873, to William P. Walsh, who had the house remodeled somewhat in 1874. A part of this farm was owned by William Towne, "the Ancestor", in 1652.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 64, line. 8.

THE MOSES DOWNES HOUSE, River St. This two story house, now badly in need of repairs, was first occupied by David Balch and was probably built shortly before his marriage, which occurred April 29, 1713. It was taxed to David Balch in 1744. This place was owned and occupied by Thomas and Joshua Balch in 1798, and afterwards, in 1840, by David B. Balch, who died June 27, 1860. After this it was owned by his daughter, the late Mary E. Balch, who was for many years a teacher in Boston. Samuel Balch, the great mathematician, was born here in 1755. He graduated at Harvard in 1782 and taught a private school in this house and also fitted young men for college. Some of his scholars had formerly attended Phillips Academy at Andover, and had been expelled therefrom because their religious views con-

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people into California, and the state became a great center of population. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Nevada, and the state became a great center of population. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Colorado, and the state became a great center of population.

The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Idaho, and the state became a great center of population. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Montana, and the state became a great center of population. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Wyoming, and the state became a great center of population. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Utah, and the state became a great center of population.

The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Arizona, and the state became a great center of population. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878. This discovery led to a great influx of people into New Mexico, and the state became a great center of population. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1880. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Texas, and the state became a great center of population. The eleventh was the discovery of gold in Oklahoma in 1889. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Oklahoma, and the state became a great center of population. The twelfth was the discovery of gold in Kansas in 1890. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Kansas, and the state became a great center of population.

flicted with those taught at the institution at that time. He was afterwards, for many years, a successful teacher in Amesbury.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 62, line 1.

ESTATE OF ALBERT WEBSTER, off River St. This one story house was taxed to Daniel Lake in 1768. He sold the property to Henry Bradstreet, March 30, 1769, who owned it until his death which occurred Sept. 2, 1818. The Bradstreet heirs sold to Erastus Clarke, April 23, 1829, and he sold the same to Charles Mansfield, Oct. 1, 1852. Mr. Mansfield conveyed the property, Nov. 20, 1855, to George W. Reid and Charles H. Tyler, trustees for Eliza Ricker. After her decease the said trustees conveyed it to Sarah J. Beal, June 2, 1863, and she sold it to Albert Webster, June 12, 1867. During his ownership he built several new buildings. He died Nov. 8, 1902. For picture of the land and buildings see Essex County Atlas, Philadelphia, 1871.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 63, line 28.

SAMUEL H. CONLEY, River St. This one story house was built for A. Austin Lake in 1874, by Warren Prince of Beverly. About half way between the house and the street, and in a line with the Walsh house, have been found evidences of a cellar, indicating the location of a house, which is said to be the site of one of the Stanley houses.

WILLIAM H. WALSH, River St. This two story house was built for Eleazer Lake, jr., in 1808. About 1845, a large addition was built for his son Eleazer, equal in size to about one-half of the present house. This property, after it passed from the Lake name, was sold by Thomas Fuller, Nov. 17, 1890, to Albert W. Stevens. The property was taxed to John F. Miller of Boston, May 1, 1892. It was finally sold by Albert W. Stevens to William P. Walsh, July 16, 1892.

CHARLES H. LAKE AND MRS. SARAH GARRETT, River St. This two story house was taxed to Eleazer Lake in 1744. The eastern end was probably built in the early part of the 18th century, and the western part was built some time afterwards. This property has been in the Lake family for nearly two centuries, as it was bought, Feb. 28, 1717, by Eleazer Lake, of Samuel, John and Jacob Stanley for £480.

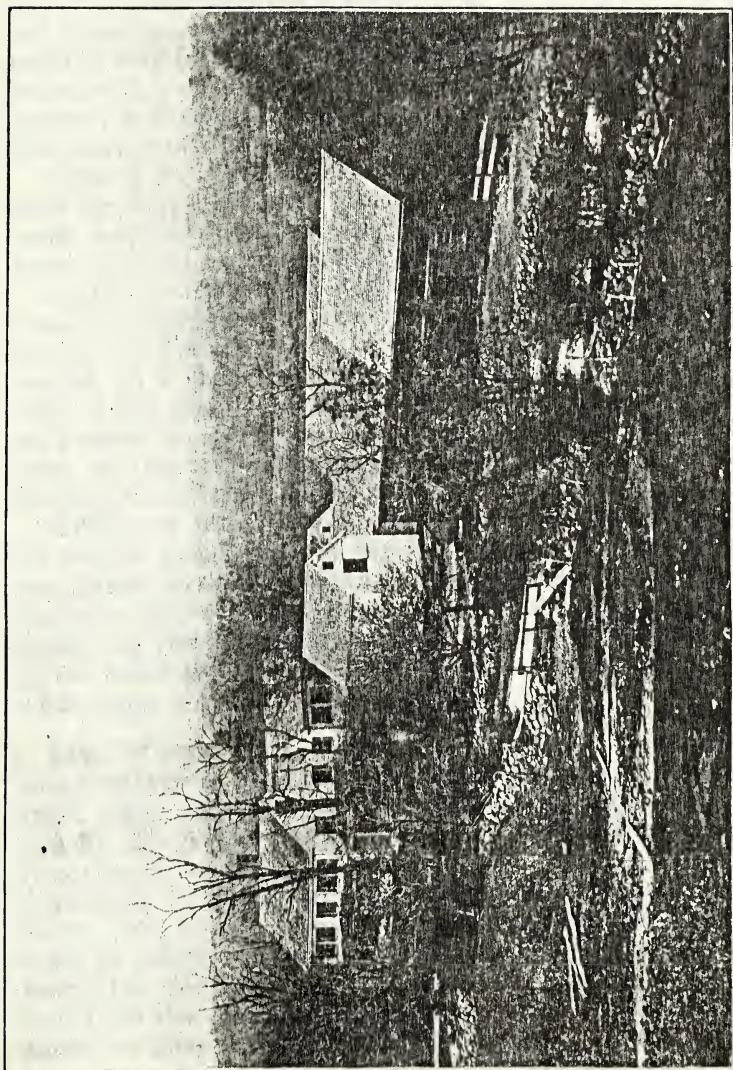
See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 77, line 21.

the first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848, which led to a great influx of Americans to the West.

The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859, which led to a great influx of Americans to the West. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859, which led to a great influx of Americans to the West. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860, which led to a great influx of Americans to the West. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862, which led to a great influx of Americans to the West. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869, which led to a great influx of Americans to the West. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871, which led to a great influx of Americans to the West. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876, which led to a great influx of Americans to the West. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1880, which led to a great influx of Americans to the West. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1885, which led to a great influx of Americans to the West.

The eleventh was the discovery of gold in California in 1890, which led to a great influx of Americans to the West. The twelfth was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1895, which led to a great influx of Americans to the West. The thirteenth was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1900, which led to a great influx of Americans to the West. The fourteenth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1905, which led to a great influx of Americans to the West. The fifteenth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1910, which led to a great influx of Americans to the West. The sixteenth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1915, which led to a great influx of Americans to the West. The seventeenth was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1920, which led to a great influx of Americans to the West. The eighteenth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1925, which led to a great influx of Americans to the West. The nineteenth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1930, which led to a great influx of Americans to the West. The twentieth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1935, which led to a great influx of Americans to the West.

The twenty-first was the discovery of gold in California in 1940, which led to a great influx of Americans to the West. The twenty-second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1945, which led to a great influx of Americans to the West. The twenty-third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1950, which led to a great influx of Americans to the West. The twenty-fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1955, which led to a great influx of Americans to the West. The twenty-fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1960, which led to a great influx of Americans to the West. The twenty-sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1965, which led to a great influx of Americans to the West. The twenty-seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1970, which led to a great influx of Americans to the West. The twenty-eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1975, which led to a great influx of Americans to the West. The twenty-ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1980, which led to a great influx of Americans to the West. The thirtieth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1985, which led to a great influx of Americans to the West.



RESIDENCE OF BAXTER P. PIKE.



CELLAR OF ——— STANLEY HOUSE, off River St. In a northwesterly direction from the Charles H. Lake house, and about five hundred feet from River street, in Mr. Lake's pasture, may be seen the site of one of the two old Stanley houses of this vicinity. It was probably built during the 17th century, as Matthew Stanley came to this town in 1659. The house had disappeared before 1769.

THOMAS F. CASS, River St. This two story house was built for Capt. William Munday in 1836. He sold the house and farm to the late Thomas Cass, Aug. 20, 1853, since which time it has remained in the family.

ESTATE OF BENJAMIN FULLER, River St. This one story house was originally a shoe shop, and was located near the George W. Twitchell house in Boxford. In it, Marion Gould carried on a shoe manufacturing business. In the fall of 1865, it was sold to Benjamin Fuller, who had it removed to its present location, had an addition built, and the whole fitted up for a dwelling-house. The carpenter work was done by Capt. Israel D. Elliott.

CONNOLLY BROS., Rowley St. This two story house was, for several generations, in the Dorman family. In 1765 it was taxed to widow Abigail Dorman and her two sons, Nathaniel and Ephraim Dorman. Of late years it has been known as the Asa Bixby house. There is a tradition that an old house formerly stood on the west side of this road in what is now a pasture and woodlot.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 69, line 13.

MRS. ROSAN DAY, Rowley St. This one story house was originally a barn built for John Perley about 1835, and stood near the farm of the late Nathan Dodge in Linebrook. Mr. Perley had it moved to this site and remodeled into a house for himself in 1840.

BAXTER P. PIKE, Rowley Bridge St. This two story house, which was remodeled and a considerable addition made in 1889 for its present owner, by John H. Potter, was built for Benjamin Pike in 1803. It stands about ten rods from the site of an older house, which was taken down sometime after the new house was finished. In the present house, now one hundred years old, a child has never been born. Near the ell of the house there once stood a barn,

which was burned Jan. 26, 1819. The road formerly passed in the rear of the present house. This farm was originally a part of the farm of the first Zaccheus Gould, who sold it to Zaccheus Curtice in 1663 and probably he built his house soon after. In 1748, the farm passed out of the family name and was successively owned by David Balch, Thomas Mower, and Jacob Kimball, who sold it Feb. 5, 1781, to Benjamin Pike, since which time it has remained in the family. Baxter P. Pike, the present owner, has been a prominent citizen in town affairs for the past twenty-five years.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 84, line 5.

THE JOHN CURTICE CELLAR. About half way between Rowley Bridge street and Hill street and near an excellent spring of water, may be seen the cellar of the John Curtice house, which was probably built about 1714, when his father sold him twelve acres of land on which the house was afterwards located. The house was last taxed in 1767.

MRS. GEORGE W. TOWNE AND WALTER S. PETERSON, Rowley Bridge St. The present two story house was built about 1778-1780, for David Towne. It was thoroughly remodeled for John A. Peterson in 1880, by John H. Potter. A cider mill, that was located across the road and which was built about 1812, together with the "Liddy and Betty Towne" house, which had been moved to an adjoining site, were destroyed by fire on the night of Sept. 26, 1880.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 86, line 33.

SITE OF JABEZ TOWNE HOUSE. Between Rowley Bridge St. and Hill St., formerly stood the house owned and occupied by Jabez Towne. It was probably built in 1730, which was the year that he married, and the year after he bought the land. He sold the house and farm to Daniel Lake, April 25, 1763. The house was gone before 1798.

THE FOSTER-HORNE CELLAR, off Rowley Bridge St. The two story house that formerly stood on this site was destroyed by a fire, which began about six o'clock on the morning of June 6, 1882. The house was built by John Cummings about 1711. It was owned by Amos and Abraham Foster, and taxed to them in 1798.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 71, line 29.

THE GIDEON TOWNE CELLAR. Off Rowley Bridge St. and near Hill St., in Wheatland's (formerly Peterson's)

The first of these was the fact that the United States was a young nation, and that its people were not yet fully settled in their habits of thought and action. The second was the fact that the United States was a large nation, and that its people were not yet fully settled in their habits of thought and action. The third was the fact that the United States was a free nation, and that its people were not yet fully settled in their habits of thought and action.

The fourth was the fact that the United States was a democratic nation, and that its people were not yet fully settled in their habits of thought and action. The fifth was the fact that the United States was a nation of immigrants, and that its people were not yet fully settled in their habits of thought and action.

The sixth was the fact that the United States was a nation of pioneers, and that its people were not yet fully settled in their habits of thought and action. The seventh was the fact that the United States was a nation of explorers, and that its people were not yet fully settled in their habits of thought and action.

The eighth was the fact that the United States was a nation of settlers, and that its people were not yet fully settled in their habits of thought and action. The ninth was the fact that the United States was a nation of farmers, and that its people were not yet fully settled in their habits of thought and action.

The tenth was the fact that the United States was a nation of merchants, and that its people were not yet fully settled in their habits of thought and action. The eleventh was the fact that the United States was a nation of manufacturers, and that its people were not yet fully settled in their habits of thought and action.

The twelfth was the fact that the United States was a nation of scientists, and that its people were not yet fully settled in their habits of thought and action. The thirteenth was the fact that the United States was a nation of artists, and that its people were not yet fully settled in their habits of thought and action.

"High Fields" at the top of the hill, may be seen a slight depression that marks the site of the Gideon Towne house, which was probably built in the latter part of the 17th century. The house had disappeared before 1798, as it was not taxed at that date.

SITE OF THE OLD SCHOOL-HOUSE, Rowley Bridge St. Nearly opposite the South Side cemetery and about where the bend in the wall occurs in Batchelder's orchard, there formerly stood a school-house. In Sept., 1738, two years before he removed to Windsor, Conn., Jacob Redington, cooper, because of the "great desire I have to promote good learning among the children and youth in the neighborhood," sold to Joseph Herrick, George Bixby and Aaron Esty, 13 poles of land, "to build a school house to keep school in * * *," the above said Herrick, Bixby and Esty, being a committee chosen by the proprietors and undertakers to said house, to take a deed of the land in their name." This tract of land has been found to be situated on Hill St., near Frank H. Towne's place. If a school-house was built at that place, it must afterwards have been moved to Rowley Bridge St., or a new one built, as a school-house was standing there in 1790, and remained in existence until within the memory of the last generation, though its use for school purposes had long since been discontinued.

See School-House, Boston St.

WILLIAM L. BATCHELDER, Rowley Bridge St. This two story house was built for Ezra Batchelder in 1852, by James H. Sleeper. The old two story house, which stood near the site of the present house but upon higher ground, and which was known as the Nathaniel Porter place, was built in the early part of the 18th century. William and Phebe Porter sold the house to Joseph Herrick of Beverly in 1728. The old house was taken down about 1876.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 86, line 7.

MRS. MARY S. BATCHELDER, off Rowley Bridge St. The east end of this two story house was built before 1762, when it was owned by Elijah Porter, tanner, and by him sold to Enos Knight. Porter removed to what is now the village and bought the farm now known as the "Church Home." The west part of the house was originally the Benjamin Towne house, built about 1713, off the Middleton road, which was moved and

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attached in 1796-7. On July 31, 1896, a fire nearly destroyed the roof of the original part of the house. The new barn on this place was built in 1896, by John H. Potter.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. V, p. 21; Vol. VII, p. 67, line 5.

BENJAMIN CONANT, Rowley Bridge St. This two story house was taxed to Daniel Porter in 1765. It was remodeled for its present owner in 1884. The farm is a part of the original grant of land to John Porter the settler. The next house, also owned by Benjamin Conant, was built for Isaiah Peabody in 1845. It was afterwards owned by Allen Porter, and later by Henry Johnson and his son George H. Johnson. The house was remodeled somewhat during the ownership of Henry Johnson.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 84, line 7.

BENJAMIN J. BALCH, Salem St. This two story house was built for John Balch, and was taxed to him as early as 1769. By a deed dated Sept. 2, 1771, John Balch conveyed to his son John Balch, jr., the western half of his new house, and sometime afterwards the eastern half was conveyed to his son Roger Balch, who was taxed for it in 1776. In 1809 the eastern part of the house was taxed to Perley Balch, son of Roger, and so continued until his death, which occurred May 2, 1858. The property afterwards passed to the present owner. Perley Balch, jr., son of Perley, for many years a successful teacher in the city of Lowell, was born here Apr. 27, 1809.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 61, line 16.

DAVID PINGREE, Salem St. In 1798, near where the present house stands, there was a small one story house having but five windows and owned by Moses Perkins (See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 82, line 10.). Here was born, Apr. 2, 1758, Capt. Thomas Perkins, the eminent Salem merchant, who erected the present two story house in 1806. Samuel Hood was the carpenter. Capt. Perkins died Nov. 24, 1830, aged 72 yrs. 7 mos. 22 days. The property was inherited by Asa Pingree, who afterwards had built, by Charles C. Brackett, in 1836-7, the two story house now known as the "farm house." Here his mother lived until her death, June 10, 1853. A chaise-house, which stood near the mansion-house, was destroyed by fire in 1849. The present carriage-house was built, in 1850, of stone brought from Crooked

Pond in Boxford, and the two story "Stone House" was also built of material from the same place, in 1836. It was located on Salem Street on the easterly side, a few hundred feet beyond the Turnpike, and was taken down by David Pingree in 1885. Just beyond it stood a blacksmith's shop, which was destroyed by fire about 1855. The small house, at the westerly corner of Hill and Salem Streets, was standing Sept. 2, 1771, when it was sold to John Balch jr. by his father. It was originally a currying shop and was used as such for a long time, afterwards being changed into a dwelling-house, and in 1830 was occupied by George Creelman. At the end of the lane leading northerly from this point, stands the two story house which was built for Moses Bradstreet in 1875, by John H. Potter. The old two story house, which formerly stood on this site, was taken down in April of the same year.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 63, line 12; Vol. VI, pp. 77, 79.

ALDEN S. PEABODY, Salem St. This one story house was built for Ebenezer Peabody in 1852, by Jacob Foster. A barn and carriage-house, standing in the rear of the house, were struck by lightning and destroyed by fire early in the morning of August 20, 1890.

The two story house at the corner of Wenham and Salem Streets, is very old. In 1744 it was taxed to Matthew Peabody, and in 1768, one half of it was taxed to John Peabody, who also owned it in 1798. It passed out of the family and was owned for many years by James Waters. It is probably over two hundred years old, and tradition has it that it was built while Parson Hobart lived in the town (Oct. 1672–Nov. 1682), because he was present at the raising and enjoyed the *festivities* of the occasion. The Rev. Josiah Peabody, who graduated at Dartmouth College in 1836, and was for several years a missionary to the Armenians at Erzroom, Turkey, was born in this house Jan. 7, 1807. The barn on this place was built for James Waters in 1875, by John H. Potter.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 79, line 28.

WILLIAM H. HOMAN, Salem St. This two story house was taxed to Daniel Esty as early as 1768. Mrs. Deborah Kimball, who lived to be 100 years and 2 months old, was born in this house in 1779 and afterwards owned it. A

the first of the century, the country was a vast, unbroken expanse of forest and prairie. The population was small and scattered, and the land was mostly owned by a few large landowners. The government was a weak, centralized authority, and the people were largely ignorant of their rights. The economy was based on agriculture and trade, and the country was largely isolated from the rest of the world. The first half of the century was a period of rapid growth and development, and the country emerged as a major power in the world.

The second half of the century was a period of crisis and conflict. The country was divided into two main sections, the North and the South, which had different economic and social systems. The North was more industrialized and had a more developed infrastructure, while the South was more agricultural and had a more feudalistic system. The two sections were in constant conflict, and the country was torn apart by the Civil War. The war was a devastating conflict that resulted in the death of millions of people and the destruction of much of the country's infrastructure. The war ended in 1865, and the country was reunified, but the South was left in a state of economic and social ruin.

The third half of the century was a period of reconstruction and reform. The country was rebuilding its infrastructure and economy, and the South was being reintegrated into the Union. The government was working to reform the legal system and protect the rights of all citizens. The country was experiencing a period of rapid growth and development, and it emerged as a major power in the world.

blacksmith's shop formerly stood near the house.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 60, line 26.

SITE OF MICHAEL DWINELL HOUSE, off Salem Street. About 600 feet off Salem street, and on the eastern side, in Willard A. Dwinell's old orchard pasture, may be seen the site of the Michael Dwinell two story house, which was built near the old Salem road that went through his land. Mr. Dwinell came from France, and is supposed to have come to this town about 1664. He was the ancestor of the Dwinell family here. Near this site, in the summer time, may be seen beautiful red roses of different shades. These bushes are supposed to have been here ever since he lived at this place. The house was not taxed after 1760.

CELLAR OF THOMAS DWINELL HOUSE, off Salem St. In the same pasture and about 150 feet in a southeasterly direction from the site of the Michael Dwinell house, may be plainly seen the cellar of the Thomas Dwinell house. This cellar is still quite deep. The house was taxed as late as 1765.

WILLARD A. DWINELL, Salem St. This two story house was built for its present owner in 1881, by John H. Potter.

SITE OF JOSEPH DWINELL HOUSE, off Salem St. On the eastern side of Salem street, near a small grove called "Cat Island", in the field now belonging to the Dwinell sisters and south of Willard A. Dwinell's house, there formerly stood the house of Joseph Dwinell. He was drowned May 19, 1747, in attempting to swim over Ipswich river. The house was gone before 1770.

MISSES SARAH AND ESTHER DWINELL, Salem St. This two story house was built for Jacob Dwinell in 1761, by Othniel, Thomas and Archelaus Rea. The timber from which the frame was hewn grew on the hillside a short distance to the westward of the house. In 1828 an addition was built and the old fashioned long sloping roof in the rear of the house, was removed. This was done by his grandson John Dwinell and the house has since remained in its present form. Mrs. Esther Dwinell, the mother of John, died here Oct. 31, 1847, aged 101 years, 8 mos., 10 days. The barn was built for John Dwinell in 1852, by Jacob Foster. This property has been in the Dwinell name ever since the original purchase over two hundred and thirty years ago.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 69, line 24.



THE DWINELL HOUSE, SALEM STREET. BUILT IN 1761.



SITE OF DR. MICHAEL DWINELL HOUSE, Salem St. On a little knoll on the western side of Salem street, and a few feet north of the driveway to the present house of the Dwinell sisters, may be seen the site of Dr. Michael Dwinell's house. He was the first doctor on record in Topsfield, styled in old papers as "Physician". He had the honor of having seven wives, the last one surviving him. He died here Dec. 24, 1761, aged 91 years. His house was taxed as a dwelling until 1778, and was afterwards used as a barn. The old well is still in evidence.

NORMAN MCLEOD, off Salem St. This two story house was built for John Rea in 1827, by Amos Wildes of Danvers. He married Lydia Perkins and moved into this house Nov. 15, 1827. A barn nearby was destroyed by a fire which began about eleven o'clock on the morning of Jan. 15, 1869. An old two story house that formerly stood a few feet to the eastward of the present house and which had long been in the possession of the Rea family, was taken down on the evening of Oct. 20, 1863, after a husking, at the request of friends of "Aunt Nancy" Rea. The party went home about two o'clock in the morning.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 85, line 10.

THE CENTRE SCHOOL-HOUSE, School Ave. This building was originally the Topsfield Academy and was built for proprietors, in 1827-8. In 1860 the title passed to Jacob W. Reed of Groveland, who built an addition on the southern end, which was used as a dwelling-house and afterwards became part of the John Lynch house on Grove street. In 1868 the town purchased the property and it has been used as a school-house ever since. An addition was made to it in 1889, by John H. Potter, and another in 1899, by Henry H. Roberts.

See Topsfield Hist. Colls. Vol. IV, pp. 9-72; Vol. VI, p. 55.

HOOK AND LADDER HOUSE, off School grounds. This long one story building was built by John H. Potter in the summer of 1886, and was first located beside Park street, not far from the present crossing-tender's house on Main street. It was removed to its present location April 10, 1890.

ALPHONSO T. MERRILL, School Ave. This one story house was built for Jacob W. Reed in 1861. It was origin-

ally a store and dwelling-house and was first located at the corner of School avenue and Main street, on what is now J. B. Poor's lawn. It was bought by Benjamin P. Adams, June 10, 1870, of the administrator of Jacob W. Reed's estate, and removed to its present location where it was remodeled into a dwelling-house.

DANIEL FULLER, Summer St. This two story house was built for its present owner in 1875, by John H. Potter. It stands on land owned by David Balch in 1800.

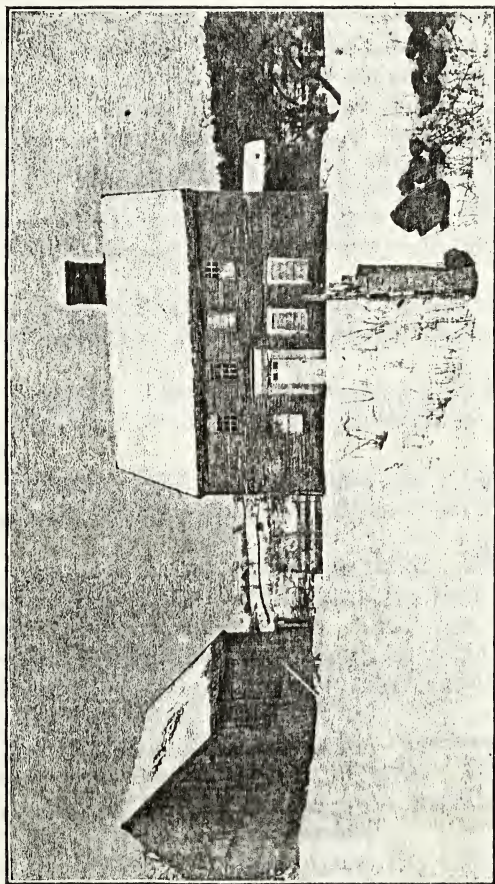
THE JORDAN-TOWNE BLACKSMITH SHOP, Washington St., now occupied by James A. Gould, was built for C. Fred Jordan in the fall of 1880. It was enlarged to its present size in 1882.

MRS. SARAH P. TOWNE, Washington St. This house, now occupied by James Walch, was built by Capt. Israel D. Elliott in 1826. It was afterward owned and occupied by Samuel Janes. In 1882-3 it was remodeled and raised to two stories by John H. Potter for Jacob Martin Towne. The frame of this house was originally raised two stories, but was blown down by a heavy gale of wind, and the timbers were so broken up that it was finally rebuilt of one story in 1826.

MRS. SUSAN PERKINS, Washington St. This one story house, known as "High Rock Cottage", was built in 1856-7 by Isaiah M. Small for his own occupancy, it being modeled after John W. Hutchinson's house at High Rock, Lynn. Between this house and the road there formerly stood, before 1800, a two story house, which was taken down about 1825 (See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 70, line 9.), and in its place another two story house was erected, the first story being built of brick. The latter was long known as the "Hart house". It was taken down in 1895. A barn that stood near where the railroad runs at the present time, was struck by lightning about eight o'clock, on the evening of Sept. 27, 1850, and destroyed by fire. The property was long known as the Cyrus Webster place.

REV. FRANCIS A. POOLE, Washington St. This one story summer cottage was built in 1899 for its present owner, by Henry H. Roberts.

MRS. MARY J. ROBERTS, Washington St. This one story house was built in 1872 for its present owner, by John H. Potter. In 1888 an addition was built on by H. H. Roberts.



THE JOHN GOULD HOUSE, WASHINGTON STREET,

Built in 1769; taken down in 1883.



GEORGE L. GOULD, Washington St. This property, named by the present owner, "Pinelands," was long known as the John Gould place. The old house, built in 1769, was taken down Oct. 4, 1883, by John H. Potter, for the owner, John A. Gould of Boston. Some of the material was utilized in building the present house. The old barn was built about 1750 and then stood near the road and on a site about half way between the driveway and the Geyer house. In Sept. 1853, it was moved to a point about seventy feet from its present location, and in 1895 it was again moved and rebuilt into the present stable. In 1895 the present two story house was built for its owner, by Mr. Higgins of Malden.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VI, p. 85; Vol. VII, p. 59, line 1.

WILLIAM H. WILDES, Washington St. This one story house was built for its present owner in 1875, by John H. Potter.

MRS. SARAH WILDES, Washington St. This one story house was built for Moses Wildes in 1878, by Albert Chesley.

MRS. AMANDA GEYER, Washington St. This one story house was built for Andrew Geyer in 1886, by Isaac Berry of Danvers.

MISS ESTHER GOULD, Washington St. This two story house was built for its present owner in 1898, by Henry H. Roberts.

MRS. ADELIZA FISKE, Washington St. This one story house was built for John Fiske in 1873, by John H. Potter.

HORACE RAY, Washington St. This one story house was built for Joseph Cressey in 1837, by Orin Stone. An old fashioned shoe shop formerly stood near the road and adjoining the Ray-Geyer boundary line.

CHARLES PERKINS, Washington St. The two story house was built in 1876, by George A. Towne. The one story house, occupied by its owner, was built for Hiram Wells in 1836, by Maj. William Low of Boxford.

JAMES B. MCINTIRE, Washington St. This one story house was built for James H. Conley in 1876, by George A. Towne.

GEORGE W. BURNHAM, Washington St. This two story house was built for Mrs. Elizabeth W. Burnham in 1881, by Albert H. Towne, of Boxford.

JOB H. FRAME, Washington St. This is the old John Gould place. The two story house, formerly located a short distance southwesterly from the present house, was standing in 1798, and was taken down in 1869 by S. Webster Perkins, the new house being built for him the same year by John H. Potter.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 73, line 3.

HORACE D. BRADSTREET, Washington St. This one story house was built for Josiah L. Gould in 1850, by Isaiah M. Small. The present barn was moved here from the Josiah Gould farm in 1878.

JOACHIM STARK, Washington St. This two story house was built for Dea. John Gould about 1765. Capt. Benjamin Gould of Revolutionary fame lived here in 1778-9. The property was sold March 25, 1791, to Rev. Asahel Huntington, who was settled over the church in 1789. He died here April 22, 1813. His son, Dr. Elisha Huntington, Mayor of Lowell and Lieut.-Governor of Massachusetts, was born in this house April 9, 1796, as was another son, Asahel, July 23, 1798, who was Mayor of Salem and for many years District Attorney and Clerk of Courts for the County of Essex.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 76, line 34.

MISS LUCY GOULD, Washington St. This is the John Gould, jr. place, a house being built by him for his own occupancy immediately after he sold the house across the road to Rev. Asahel Huntington in 1791. A barn standing near the house was destroyed by fire on the afternoon of Dec. 12, 1836; cause unknown.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 73, line 11.

THE TIMOTHY FULLER HOUSE, Washington St. This two story house was taxed to Capt. Joseph Gould as early as 1745, and it remained in the Gould name until May 15, 1872, when it was conveyed to Timothy Fuller. The house was remodeled somewhat by his heirs in 1900-01.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 73, line 22-37.

CHARLES J. PEABODY, Wenham St. The eastern end of this two story house is quite old. It was taxed to Jacob Dwinell, jr., as early as 1772, and it was sold by J. Dwinell, jr., and Cornelius Balch, April 19, 1777, to Nathaniel Richardson of Salem. He sold the property to John Peabody,

April 3, 1782, and since that date it has remained in the Peabody name. In 1807 it was remodeled by John Peabody, jr., who added the western end at the same time. The granite for the foundation was hauled by oxen from Quincy, thirty-five miles away.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 80, line 3.

LORING A. RUST, Wenham St. This property, in 1798, was a farm of thirty acres, and was owned by Nathaniel Fiske. The one story house was taxed to him as early as 1768. It was remodeled for George W. Dwinell, the owner, in 1882. He died Dec. 21, 1890, and the property afterwards passed to the present owner.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 71, line 14.

GILBERT S. MASON, Wenham St. This one story house was built for Alphonso Mason in 1887, by John H. Potter. An old two story house, that formerly stood some forty feet southwesterly from the present house, was taken down in 1899. This house was owned by Thomas Moore in 1798.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 79, line 6.

ARTHUR W. PHILLIPS, off West St. This one story house was built for Parker Brown Perley in 1868, by Jacob Foster. In 1901 a large addition was built on to the house, for its present owner, by Porter Peabody of Boxford. But a few rods distant is the cellar of the old Solomon Perley house which is just over the Boxford boundary line.

See Perley's Dwellings of Boxford, p. 50.

FRANK BELL, off Wildes St. Off the cross road leading from Boston street to East street and sometimes called Wildes street, is a two story house, on the site of which there formerly stood a two story house that was built about 1765 for Benjamin Woodbury. In 1771 the property was conveyed to Amos Wildes of Ipswich, and it remained in the Wildes family for nearly one hundred years. In 1811, Amos Wildes, a grandson, built a two story addition to the old house, for his father Dudley Wildes. In 1883-4 the old part was torn down and a two story ell was built for B. Austin Perkins by James H. Sleeper and son. Asa W. Wildes, lawyer, teacher, and for a long time County Commissioner, who was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1809, owned this place for nearly forty years. His heirs sold the property to B. Austin and Moses B. Perkins, May 10, 1859, since which

time the farm has been divided up and has had several different owners.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 88, line 24.

SITE OF THE EDWARD NELAND HOUSE, Wildes St. On the old boundary line between Topsfield and Ipswich, on Wildes street, there formerly stood a house, a part of which stood in Topsfield and the other part in Ipswich. This house was in the possession of the Neland family as early as 1675-6. It was taxed to Edward Neland in 1692. In 1697 the boundary line was changed somewhat so that Neland's dwelling was thus left in Ipswich about two rods from the line. The old well, which was by the side of the road and near the wheel track, was filled up by order of the selectmen in 1890.

SITE OF THE PHILIP KNEELAND HOUSE. Not far from the site of the Edward Neland house and in a westerly direction, may be seen the site of the Philip Kneeland house, which was probably built in 1767, as it was first taxed to him the following year. In 1798 it was owned and taxed to his son Aaron Kneeland, who sold the property, April 8, 1811, to Elisha Perkins. After his ownership of two years, it passed into the hands of John McKenzie, wheelwright, who owned it for several years. His son, the late Alfred S. McKenzie of Peabody, one of the best self-educated men in the county, was born here Feb. 24, 1820. On Dec. 1, 1825, John McKenzie made the property over to John Rea, jr., to be sold for the benefit of the McKenzie children, &c. Mr. Rea sold the place Jan 17, 1826, to Nathaniel Potter, who owned it for several years and then conveyed it to his five children, May 19, 1851. They sold the same to Nathaniel Foster, March 9, 1852, who took the old house down about 1877.

See Hist. Colls. Vol. VII, p. 77, line 13.

ADDENDA.

The Town Hall was dedicated December 16, 1874. Dr. George B. Loring of Salem delivered the address on the occasion.

The Methodist Church was dedicated June 14, 1854. Rev. Lorenzo D. Barrows, D. D. of Lowell, preached the dedicatory sermon, and the presiding elder, Rev. Loranus Crowell, offered the prayer.

FRANK H. TOWNE, Hill St. The old house that formerly was located in what is now the front garden, was probably owned and occupied by Daniel Redington in 1726. He sold to his son Jacob that year, who, in 1740, sold the property to George Bixby and removed to Windsor, Conn. In 1772, Bixby sold the farm to Samuel Cummings, who transferred the property, the same day, to Ephraim Towne.

 ERRATA.

Page 8, line 31, should read—the shop had been moved.

“ 12, “ 38, “ “ —in 1853.

“ 22, “ 3, “ “ —house that was taxed to Ephraim Towne in 1773.

Page 29, line 4, should read—tomb, built in 1837.

“ 29, “ 5, “ “ —house was erected near its location.

Page 41, line 27, should read—This two story house.

“ 53, “ 6, “ “ —This two story house.

REPORT

The following is a report of the work of the American Medical Association during the year 1913. It is a summary of the work of the Association and its various departments, and is intended to give the public a general idea of the work of the Association.

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation, organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It is composed of members who are physicians, surgeons, dentists, and other medical practitioners. The Association is organized into various departments, each of which is responsible for a specific part of the work of the Association.

The work of the American Medical Association during the year 1913 was characterized by a number of important events. The most important of these were the annual meeting of the Association, held in Chicago, and the publication of the Journal of the American Medical Association. The annual meeting was held from May 1 to May 10, 1913, and was attended by over 1,000 delegates from all over the world. The Journal of the American Medical Association is published weekly, and is one of the most important medical journals in the world.

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FIRES IN TOPSFIELD.

COMPILED BY JOHN H. TOWNE.

Deposition of Wolter Ropper aged abought 48 yeares And Willm Howard aged abought 52 yeares.

* * * moreover these deponants doth further witnes That this sayd grant as before [torn] was in Cleere termes recorded in to towne book [torn] Topsfeild: wch now they of Topsfield saye was b[torn] when John Redingtons house was burnt: fo[torn] sayd booke was kept.

Sworne in court at Ipswich 26 March 1661.

Essex County Court Papers, Vol. VI, p. 74.

As the earliest recorded entry now to be found on the Topsfield town records is dated March 25, 1659, the destruction of John Redington's house probably occurred in the fall of 1658, or the succeeding winter.

May 31, 1660. The Court, on consideration of Zackeus Golds great losse he lately susteined by fire, judge meete to remit his fine of three pounds imposed for entertayning the Quakers.

Mass. Bay Colony Records, Vol. IV, pt. 1, p. 426.

Sepr. 6, 1696. There was a Contribution for goodman Kenney y^t lost his house & goods by fire. There was gathered 2-16-06.

Topsfield church records.

About 8 o'clock one evening in the fall of 1780, the house of Abraham Hobbs; which stood a few rods southwest from the present Barney Mulligan house, Perkins St., was totally destroyed by fire. It was caused by the upsetting of a candle in the attic, by a boy eight years old, who had gone there to attend to his pets.

Town records and family tradition.

During the afternoon of January 26, 1819, a barn owned and occupied by Benjamin Pike, was totally destroyed by fire. The cause of the fire was unknown. The barn stood near the present Pike house on Rowley Bridge street.

Town records.

Fire!—On Tuesday night last, a house in Topsfield, [the old Ivory Hovey house, Haverhill street,] occupied by Messrs. Timothy and Solomon Emerson, was destroyed by fire, caught from an oven which had been heated the preceding afternoon, and they with their families narrowly escaped perishing in the flames. More particulars of this disaster are given in a piece, signed by T. Emerson, and inserted below.

AN APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT.

Friends of Humanity!

On the night of the 2d inst. the house in which I lived was demolished by fire, and all the provisions which by hard labor I had laid up, and which would have comfortably supported my family through the winter, were destroyed, with the principal part of the furniture and nearly all the clothing. I am now, with my wife and five children, deprived of a house and the necessities of life. I am reluctant to ask your aid, but am compelled to it by dire necessity; and whatever your benevolent feelings may prompt you to bestow, I do assure you will be gratefully received. But to return to the distresses and cries of my family: these make me shudder while I write; they being taken out of their beds, and hove out in the snow, and nothing on but their linen, and I nothing on but my trousers. I froze my toes and fingers, trying to keep my children from freezing. My brother, who

lived in the chamber over me, did but just escape with his life, being stifled with smoke. My brother, having an old lady blind and helpless, was obliged to carry her half a mile to the first house. The house caught fire by the oven, it being heated in the afternoon.

I was in my bed, being first accosted by the smoke in the room, sprang from my bed, opening the doors, and the fire burst immediately into the room. I was obliged to get my family out as soon as possible. This was on Tuesday night the 2d. day of January, 1821.

Timothy Emerson, Topsfield.

Salem Gazette, Jan. 9, 1821.

FIRE IN TOPSFIELD.

On Monday morning a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. John Rea, jr., in Topsfield, by which the Tavern House, together with a large barn, and a store, belonging to that gentleman were destroyed. We are informed by persons who were on the spot, that the fire originated in the barn, the contents of which,—a large quantity of hay, grain, &c. two horses, several hogs, two chaises, and two or three wagons,—were destroyed. Considerable of the house furniture was consumed, and also many other articles in the house, including a gold watch. Mr. Perley's store, on the opposite side of the road, was preserved with great difficulty. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary, as it was first discovered in a part of the barn not occupied as a tavern stable, and into which no one had been known to carry a light. Mr. Rea was aroused at about one o'clock, and the alarm reached Salem a little before two. Two engines from Danvers, and one from New-Rowley, were present. Engines also started from Salem—that from Boston street had made considerable progress on the road, when it was stopped by a messenger from the Chief Engineer of our Fire Department, who was at the fire.

After the above was in type, we received from a correspondent an account of the fire, in which he says—"Mr. Rea saved literally nothing from the devouring element. He had barely time to save the lives of himself and family. The

whole loss is estimated at five thousand dollars. There was an insurance by the Merrimack Mutual Fire Insurance Co. (Andover) of two thousand dollars on the buildings, which, however, was held for the benefit of an individual having a mortgage of the premises. The loss to Mr. Rea is TOTAL, and we hope a liberal public will remember him in this hour of calamity and need. His whole substance is consumed in a night, and all his prospects for the support of himself and his family blasted, as it were, in an instant. He has the sympathies of his townsmen, and we hope they, and others, of their abundance, will give him substantial proofs by their deeds, as well as by their words. This is the first considerable fire which has ever taken place in the town, from its settlements, and we regret to add, that it was, beyond all question, the work of an incendiary.

Topsfield; Oct. 17, 1836."

Salem Gazette, Oct. 18, 1836.

ANOTHER FIRE IN TOPSFIELD.

Last Monday at 3 P.M. a fire broke out in the barn of Mr. Josiah Gould of Topsfield, which was consumed, with all his winter stock of hay, and grain, together with a wood shed, &c. &c. Loss estimated at about \$1000. By great exertions the adjoining dwelling house, owned by Capt. Kilham, was saved. There is, we learn, no way of accounting for the fire. Mr. Gould is a worthy, hard laboring man, and his loss is very severe.

Salem Gazette, Dec. 16, 1836.

In the fall of 1849, a chaise-house, owned and occupied by Asa Pingree, was destroyed by fire. It stood a short distance from his dwelling-house with a drive-way between. It was only by great efforts that the dwelling-house was saved from destruction. The water in the wells giving out, barrels of cider were rolled out of the cellar and used to put out the fire. Cause of fire unknown.

Fire in Topsfield. About 8 o'clock last evening, (Friday), a barn [formerly owned by Cyrus Webster] belonging to Miss Mulliken, in Topsfield, near the meeting house, was

struck by lightning, and totally destroyed, with all its contents, including ten tons of hay. Six persons were in the barn, when it was struck, but none of them were injured. The loss was about \$500. Insured for \$150 at the Holyoke Mutual Office.

After the above was in type, we received from an attentive correspondent in Topsfield, the following additional particulars:

The barn belonged to Mrs. Mullikin, of Salem, and was entirely consumed, together with eight or ten tons of hay, and a quantity of grain and beans belonging to Mr. Allen Gould, and several cords of wood belonging to an occupant of her house. In one end of the barn was a shoemaker's shop, having in it six or eight men at work, but no one experienced any other injury than a severe shock. A considerable quantity of leather was in the shop, belonging to Mr. C. Herrick, which was destroyed, together with the seats and tools of the workmen. At the time of the fire the rain came down in torrents: nevertheless the inhabitants turned out, to the number of five or six hundred, but could afford but little assistance, as the barn was completely on fire in a few moments.

Salem Gazette, Sept. 28, 1850.

About noon, one day in the latter part of November, 1853, a large barn, which stood beside the road in the field between the Palmer house and the cemetery [Haverhill St.], was totally destroyed by fire. The barn was owned by Dr. Royal A. Merriam. The cause of the fire was not known.

Town records.

Fire at Topsfield. On Friday afternoon, Dec. 9, 1853, at 5½ o'clock, the barn [situated on Garden St.], with all its contents of hay, grain, &c., of Asa Pingree, Esq., in Topsfield, took fire and was entirely destroyed. The cause of the fire was not known.

Salem Gazette, Dec. 13, 1853.

Between May 1, 1854 and May 1, 1855, a barn situated in a pasture on the eastern side of High St., and south of the

river, was totally destroyed with all its contents, by a fire which was supposed to have been set by some person. The barn had long been owned and occupied by Henry Towne.

About 1855-6, a blacksmith shop, which stood near the "Stone House" on Salem St., then owned by Asa Pingree, was destroyed by a fire in the night. William M. Andrews was the last occupant of the shop.

About 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Mar. 5-6, 1858, a fire broke out which destroyed two barns, one old and the other comparatively new, on the William Preston Dodge place, Perkins St. Some of the contents, as hay, tools, &c., were also destroyed. It was only by strenuous efforts that the house was saved.

Town records and family tradition.

During the month of February, 1867, the old Stephen Perley house, off Haverhill St., was burned to the ground by an incendiary fire. Only a few days before the fire, the owner, being sick, had been taken to his brother's house in Boxford, where he soon after died. The house was very old.

Town records and family tradition.

A one story house, which formerly stood in a southwesterly direction from the foregoing house, was owned by, and taxed to, William Moneys in 1798. It was afterwards burned, but no date of the fire is recorded.

A few hundred feet southeasterly from the Charles G. Cotton house, on Haverhill St., and on the left hand side of the road leading to Hood's Pond, there formerly stood a two story house long known as the Benjamin Bixby place. It was destroyed by a fire in the month of May, 1867.

Town records.

Fire.—On Friday forenoon, [Jan. 15, 1869], at about half past ten o'clock, the barn of widow William Perkins, near the Danvers line, was discovered to be on fire; and, there being no fire department in town, before sufficient assistance

My dear Mr. Brewster, I have just received your letter of the 21st inst. and am glad to hear that you are well and happy.

I have just received your letter of the 21st inst. and am glad to hear that you are well and happy.

I have just received your letter of the 21st inst. and am glad to hear that you are well and happy.

Very truly yours,

I have just received your letter of the 21st inst. and am glad to hear that you are well and happy.

I have just received your letter of the 21st inst. and am glad to hear that you are well and happy.

I have just received your letter of the 21st inst. and am glad to hear that you are well and happy.

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could be procured, it was destroyed with its contents, which included one horse, two heifers, one cow, and several tons of hay. No doubt exists that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Salem Gazette, Jan. 19, 1869.

A barn belonging to Mr. Abel Jones [formerly John Conant's] was burned on Saturday night, 10th. inst., with several tons of hay, two heifers, one swine, and about eighty fowls. As no one had been to the barn after five of that evening, and the fire occurred between nine and ten, it is surmised that it was the work of an incendiary, as tracks and matches were found in the yard the next day. Had it not been for timely assistance of the neighbors his house would have been burned. Mr. Jones had retired when the fire was discovered, but had time to rescue a horse and several cows. As there was no insurance, the loss falls heavily on Mr. Jones, who is a hard working man. This is the only fire that has occurred for several years in this town, which fact may be attributed to our not having an engine. When there are fire engines and companies to work them there has to be an occasional fire for the fun of working the engine. It is said by those who know that engine houses in country towns are places of resort for persons whose morals are not made better by meeting there.

Salem Gazette, Dec. 20, 1870.

Fire.—On Tuesday [Feb. 16, 1874], the house [formerly Wm. Preston Dodge's] near the poor farm, owned by Mr. Dudley Perkins, and occupied by Mr. Edward Hall, was destroyed by fire. Mr. and Mrs. Hall were both away, when the fire broke out in the L. The children were in the other part of the house, and knew nothing about it, till the next neighbor, Mrs. Dudley Q. Perkins, seeing the flames, came to give them the alarm. The house and furniture were totally destroyed, without insurance. The loss falls very heavily on Mr. Hall, whose means are not large; but his townsmen are doing something to repair the loss.

Salem Gazette, Feb. 24, 1874.

At two o'clock on Thursday morning [Jan. 11, 1877], the house and barn of Mr. James Manning, on the Ipswich road, were consumed by fire, the origin of which is not known. Nearly everything was consumed, including five or six cows, one hog, hay, potatoes, and other produce; and there was a loss of over \$3000, partly covered by insurance. The fire originated in the barn, and the lowing of the cattle awakened Mrs. Manning, who aroused her husband, he going directly to the barn, but too late to prevent the spread of the fire and save the house. He immediately returned to the house and advised his wife that no time must be lost in preparing the family for removal. They were all, seven children, safely got out, and with the assistance of the neighbors, most of the furniture was saved. Two horses, a yoke of oxen, two or three cows, and some of the wagons, were also saved.

Salem Gazette, Jan. 16, 1877.

During the year 1878, Fred A. Elliott's barn on Mill St. was destroyed by fire. It was formerly the old "Gould house," but had been used for years as a barn.

See Gould's Genealogy, pp. 33-4.

On Monday night [Sept. 26, 1880], the cider mill of John A. Peterson was destroyed by fire. It was a mill run by steam power and large quantities of apples were made into cider there. It was situated on the Middleton road in the west part of the town. A considerable quantity of vinegar, we hear, was included in the loss. This fire was at the Lorenzo P. Towne place, for many years the most extensive cider manufactory in the town.

Salem Gazette, Oct. 1, 1880.

About 6 o'clock on the morning of June 6, 1882, the old Foster-Horne house, situated on the westerly side of Rowley Bridge St., and near the old Middleton road, was entirely destroyed by an incendiary fire. It was owned at the time by John A. Peterson and family.

Town records.

The largest fire which has visited this town in six years occurred Monday evening, March 17, [1884], the property consumed being the Shepard house, so called, shop, and barn, owned by John G. Ryder. The blaze was discovered at about half past six P. M., and started in the barn. The cause is unknown and the loss variously estimated at from \$2000 to \$5000. The house, a barn, and shoemaker's shop were all consumed. A horse, several tons of hay, carriages, and contents of the shop, were also burned. The town has no fire apparatus whatever, and its want was severely felt.

Salem Gazette, Mar. 21, 1884.

On the evening of Oct. 21, 1885, a sheep barn, owned at the time by Eugene C. Hussey, was destroyed by fire. It had been used for several years by Ariel H. Gould, butcher, and stood in the field at the rear of the slaughter-house, on Main street. Cause of fire unknown. The loss was \$700. Insured for \$500.

Town records.

Fire broke out in the residence of Isaac M. Woodbury in the village last Sunday afternoon, Dec. 13, [1885], probably from a defective chimney. The citizen's rallied, and, forming a line with buckets, managed, after a hard struggle, in extinguishing the flames. Word was sent to Salem for aid, as a general conflagration was feared, but before help was sent, the fire was out. It is thought Mr. Woodbury will lose about \$1000 on his house and \$500 on his furniture. His property is insured.

Salem Gazette, Dec. 16, 1885.

There was a fire at the farm-house on the T. W. Peirce farm Tuesday, March 8, 1887, soon after noon. It is understood to have caught from one of the stoves in some way, and burned up through the partition into the attic before it was discovered. It was extinguished by the men on the farm, with the aid of buckets. The loss is estimated at between \$200 and \$300.

Salem Gazette, March 11, 1887.

A severe thunder storm passed over town early Wednesday morning [Aug. 20, 1890], between 3.30 and 4.30 o'clock. A barn belonging to Mr. Alden Peabody, situated on the top of "River Hill," on the road to Danvers, was struck by lightning and burnt to the ground. Almost as soon as it was struck it was all ablaze, the quantity of dry hay (about twenty-five tons) taking fire immediately. William Fuller, in the employ of Mr. Peabody, slept in a room of the house next to the barn and was up and in to the barn in a very few minutes, setting free seven of the cows before Mr. Peabody arrived. They together succeeded in rescuing the remainder of the cows, two horses, a load of hay, which was upon the wagon unloaded in the barn, the mowing and raking machines, but most of the smaller tools were lost. Two large hogs in the barn cellar were roasted to death, there not being time to save them. A carriage house and a corn barn were also burned. The carriages however were saved. Men from the Peirce and Pingree farms, also the neighbors, responded quickly with buckets and hand force pumps, with which they succeeded in keeping the end of the house next to the barn well wet, thus saving the entire structure. The house is situated but a short distance from the barn and other buildings burned, and had it not been for the favorable direction of the wind from the house, and the valuable aid of the men, the house undoubtedly would have been burned also. The barn was insured for about one-half its value, but there was none on the contents. The loss will be severe, but his many friends are doing all they can to make it as light to be borne as possible.

Salem Gazette, Aug. 22, 1890.

Mr. J. Albert Blaisdell's barn, situated in the east part of the town, was burned to the ground on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 1, the fire having been set by a tramp or a crazy man that makes his home in the woods nearby.

Mr. Blaisdell's family were away at the time, and Mr. Blaisdell had been at home but a short time, when he saw a man approaching the house. Mr. Blaisdell went out to meet him and to inquire his errand, when he turned and ran for the woods. Scarcely had he reached the woods when it was observed that the barn was afire.

Mr. Blaisdell rushed to it and succeeded in setting at liberty his oxen, which were tied up inside; he also saved his pig. The cows, which were out at pasture, were not injured. About twenty tons of hay, a number of carriages and farm wagons, farming implements and tools were burned.

On Sunday last, Sept. 28, meadows belonging to Miss Lydia Perkins were burned over and a large number of cords of wood belonging to Mr. Mason Curtis, of Marblehead, near the Blaisdell farm, had been burned. In all, eight fires, including meadows, pastures and wood, had been set by this tramp, who makes good his escape each time.

Mr. Blaisdell thinks the tramp proposed to fire his house also at the time of burning the barn, and was on his errand when met by Mr. Blaisdell, as he came from the barn he had fired.

Mr. Blaisdell's sympathizing friends have raised about \$150. for the building of a new barn, and to recover partially his loss of carriages and other things.

It is hoped the crazy nuisance will be captured and brought to terms.

Salem Gazette, Oct. 3, 1890.

The old homestead of the late Nehemiah Perkins in the east part of the town, was burned to the ground on Friday evening, Jan. 16, 1891. The house was unoccupied, Mr. B. Austin Perkins being the last occupant. This was the early home of Mr. John W. Perkins, principal of Dummer Academy, and Mr. Albert C. Perkins, a successful teacher in Brooklyn, N. Y. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin as it was first seen burning between the wall and outside boarding of the house. In a short time a large company had gathered, but no attempts were made at rescuing the house, as it was well afire, and being an old structure it was quickly consumed. Mr. B. Austin Perkins, with his sister Lydia, have been living in a house near by, since the old one has been unfit for habitation.

Salem Gazette, Jan. 20, 1891.

The barn of Mr. B. Austin Perkins, situated in the east part of the town, was burned to the ground Saturday night,

Jan. 24. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The barn was full of hay, which was entirely consumed. The cattle and horses were set free and driven out of the barn before it burned, by the incendiaries. The barn was near the old house, which was burned only a week ago. Attempts have been made to fire the small building in the field near by, but as yet have proved unsuccessful. The barn burned was a comparatively new building, and the loss will be greatly felt. Who the incendiaries are is the question, and one not easily answered.

Salem Gazette, Jan. 30, 1891.

B. Austin Perkin's saw mill, situated in the east part of the town, was burned on Monday evening of last week [Feb. 22, 1891]. This is the third fire of property belonging to Mr. Perkins, and the incendiary is still at large. Mr. Perkins had just got the mill in running order and expected to do some sawing soon.

Salem Gazette, Feb. 27, 1891.

The old Blaisdell house, situated in the east part of the town, was burned Wednesday night, April 1, by a fire of incendiary origin. Mr. Blaisdell's barn was burned last Fall, the house had just been vacated by Mr. Blaisdell and family, they having purchased and just moved into the Proctor Perkins estate in the west part of the town. Mr. Blaisdell's interest in the house was one-half, the other half being owned by Mr. Curtis of Marblehead. This is the fifth fire in that part of the town within a short time—a house, barn and saw mill belonging to Mr. B. Austin Perkins, and this house and barn of Mr. Blaisdell. The incendiary is still at large, nothing being obtained sufficient for conviction as yet.

Salem Gazette, April 2, 1891.

The most destructive fire that has visited town for many years, in fact the largest one since the buildings at what was formerly the Ryder place, now owned by Mr. Augustus W. Smith, on Main street, were burned, broke out at about 4.30 P. M., Friday last [Feb. 26, 1892], in the two story wooden building in the rear of Mrs. Elizabeth Perley's residence on High street.

How the fire originated is unknown, more than that it caught from the chimney—some defect or overheating. The fire, it is claimed, was first seen in the second story, after which smoke was seen issuing from the roof. When the alarm was given, the Congregational church and the Centre Grammar school bells were rung, the people were ready to respond, and in comparatively short time a large crowd of men, women and children were at the scene of destruction. The hook and ladder company responded, and all the apparatus was brought into valuable service, though in many ways it proved faulty.

It was at first thought the barn, which was near the burning building, might be saved, and efforts were made to save that as well as the dwelling house in front. The wells in the neighborhood were all drawn from and those who were not on the buildings turned to and pumped and carried water, all the available pails and buckets being used. As the fire increased, it was seen that the barn must surely go, and all the force was put onto the house and dwelling occupied by Mr. Dwight Boyden at the east of the barn. The roofs were covered with sail-cloth and kept thoroughly wet down, and only by the herculean efforts of the entire force were the two dwelling houses saved from the flames.

The heat was intense and the sparks were flying thick and fast. Fortunately no wind was blowing at the time of the fire. Had this been the case all efforts would have been of no avail.

At about 6, P. M. the building was all ablaze and the barn took fire. A portion of the hay and wood was saved; the cow also was taken out, and so were other things of small value.

Nearly all the furniture from Mrs. Perley's house was taken out, the greater part being removed to Mr. Andrew Peirce's, while other portions were piled up out doors or taken into neighboring houses.

Mr. I. N. Averill's house near by was imperilled at one time. The roof was kept well wet and things were ready to move at a moment's notice. The building burned was used for a wash house, laundry, storage and lodging, several rooms being furnished for the latter purpose. Mr. Francis

H. Williams, who occupied a room on the top floor, lost all his belongings; Mr. E. K. Foster occupied rooms on the second floor, and his loss is small. A lot of furniture belonging to Miss Rebecca Conant, stored there, was burned; also a lot of wood the property of Mr. A. A. Conant.

This building was valued at about \$1200, but was insured for only \$500, the barn being insured for \$200. The total loss will amount to more than \$800, about eight tons of coal being in the cellar. Insurance was placed in the Merrimac Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Andover. Both the buildings were totally consumed.

After the fire was under control, the furniture and bedding which were out doors were carried back into the house, more or less scratched and muddled. The rest was brought back Saturday.

The fire burned all night, and the coal burned several days. Men were stationed as watchers at the ruins all Friday night to see that no sparks were carried to the other buildings.

Salem Gazette, March 1, 1892.

At 6.20, P. M. yesterday [June 21, 1894], the citizens were aroused by the cry of fire. Mr. Job H. Frame, a brother of G. Augustus Frame, whose house was on fire, rode to the village and gave the alarm. The hook and ladder truck, which is the only fire apparatus the town owns, was at once brought out, and Mr. J. B. Poor's horse attached, and with C. A. S. Kneeland, C. W. Floyd, Luther Peabody and Albert Lane were quickly conveyed to the scene about a mile distant.

The fire had burned through the roof, and it was found impossible to save the house and the L. About two cords of wood near the house, was quickly removed, and a sail-cloth thrown over the wood and kept wet to prevent a shed and barn from taking fire.

The men did all that was possible with the means at hand. The furniture was all saved.

Mr. Frame had three large incubators in the cellar which were damaged by removal. The house was totally destroyed. The house was insured for \$600; furniture \$250, and the incubators \$75. The cause of the fire is unknown.

As the janitor of the Centre school rang the bell to arouse the people, the tongue dropped out, and he was able to give only a few strokes.

Salem Gazette, June 27, 1894.

For the first time in many months Topsfield was visited by fire. It was discovered on the roof of Augustus W. Smith's house, near the Methodist church, by Henry M. Andrews, who saw the smoke coming from the roof and under the eaves, at 4.10, P. M. Saturday [March 23, 1895]. The alarm was quickly given by the people in the street, and Mr. Ferguson managed to effect an entrance to the bell rope in the church and the continuous ringing of the bell warned the citizens that all available help was wanted in behalf of some unfortunate citizen. The fire caught from light matter, such as hay and chips, being placed in an open fire place, the draft carrying back the sparks to the roof near the chimney. * * *

From the time the alarm was rung in until the fire was out only 45 minutes had elapsed. A place near the chimney was burned through and much water was thrown upon the roof, that going below did much damage to the chambers beneath.

Topsfield Townsman, March 30, 1895.

A few minutes before twelve o'clock last Friday [July 31, 1896], the roof of the Frank E. Batchelder house in the south part of the town was discovered to be on fire. A spark from the chimney probably was the cause. The shingles were old and the flames spread rapidly. Fortunately John H. Potter with his crew of carpenters were less than a hundred feet away, working on the cow barn Mr. Batchelder has recently erected, and siezing their ladders they soon had water on the roof. The pump is located in the basement of the house and the neighbors appearing in answer to the alarm, manned a line of water buckets which after a hard fight finally subdued the flames. The old oaken boards burned slowly and perhaps to that cause more than anything else can be attributed the saving of the house. The fire was declared out at 12.35 o'clock. One side of the roof was burned completely off. The damage is estimated to be about \$250. Nearly all the furniture was removed from the house, completely filling

the front yard and as cool heads carried out the various articles but little damage resulted.

Topsfield Townsman, Aug. 8, 1896.

Last Saturday evening [Dec. 17, 1898], a little after 7 o'clock, William L. Batchelder, who lives in the south part of the town [Rowley Bridge St.], went to his barn to feed his cattle for the night, hanging his lantern on a nail in one of the beams, as he had done for years. He then went to feed the cattle, when to his surprise the lantern dropped to the floor and a sheet of flame burst from the haymow. Mr. Batchelder called for his hired man and the two tried to extinguish the flames. Finding it impossible, they began to release the live stock, which consisted of horned cattle and four horses. The barn filled so quickly with smoke, that only 13 cows and the horses were saved, while the other 9 cows perished in the flames. The house which is only 50 feet from the barn, was in great danger. Blankets and canvasses were placed upon it and a large amount of water poured over them, which was the means of saving the house. The large wagon house took fire; also the grain house a short distance away, making three buildings destroyed.

The barn contained 50 tons of hay and the grain house eight tons of grain. The two large henneries, about 10 feet away, were saved. Mr. Batchelder carried an insurance of \$1500 on the barn, \$400 on hay and grain, \$400 on horses and \$500 on cows. He places his loss at nearly \$2000 on tools, wagons, machines, etc. He will rebuild at once. [Rebuilt in 1899.]

Topsfield Townsman, Dec. 24, 1898.

[July 19, 1900.] During the shower yesterday afternoon at 2.15 o'clock lightning struck the barn of A. W. Stevens, which is situated about one mile from the village. The fire was first discovered by Mr. Stevens, who was at home alone, and word was sent to the village by Samuel Conley, a neighbor, and the whistles on both shoe shops gave the alarm. The hook and ladder truck and fire extinguisher from all parts of the town were soon on the scene.

The following are the names of the persons who have been
 appointed to the various offices of the
 Government of the State of New York.

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The house, which was only 23 feet from the barn, took fire, and only the heroic work of the fire department and citizens of the town saved it from total destruction. All the furniture was removed from the house.

The barn contained five tons of hay, and ten cords of wood, which stood alongside the barn, was also burned. The workshop, which contained a large collection of antique articles, was also destroyed. The damage done amounted to \$2000, and the insurance \$3000. Dr. Gibson was soon on the scene and attended to Mrs. Stevens, who was prostrated; and to Charles Leach, who was overcome by work and heat. Andy Jackman and C. W. Floyd were blistered on their arms and shoulders by the fire. Great credit is due to the citizens for their prompt and active work in saving the house.

Salem Evening News, July 20, 1900.

On Sunday night, 26th [June, 1859], about 12 o'clock, an unoccupied dwelling house in Topsfield near the Boxford line, belonging to Asa Pingree, Esq. was discovered to be on fire, and an alarm was given in the neighborhood. Mr. Isaac Hale, who resides in the neighborhood, and his family, left their house for a short time to witness the conflagration, and during their absence a gold watch was stolen therefrom. The watch was soon after offered for sale in Boston and recovered, and the affair is now in the hands of the police.

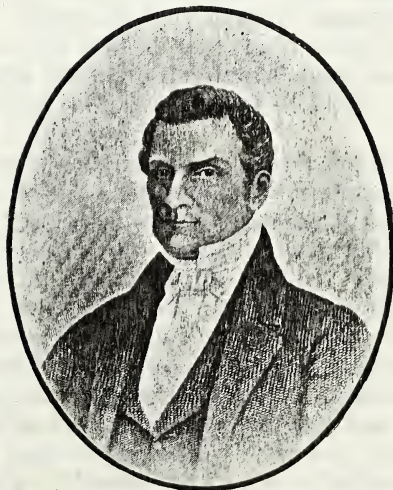
Salem Gazette, June 28, 1859.

ERRATUM.

Page 17, Charles G. Cotton, Haverhill St. See also page 75. The Benjamin Bixby house, was located about sixty-five feet southeasterly from the present Cotton house. It was destroyed by an incendiary fire about midnight, on Sunday, June 26, 1859. The Humphrey Perley house, which stood some three hundred feet southeasterly from the present Cotton house, was built by Humphrey Perley, in 1844. It was destroyed by fire in May, 1867.



JOSEPH SMITH.
The Mormon Prophet.



~~HYRUM SMITH.~~
HYRUM SMITH.

ASAHEL SMITH OF TOPSFIELD, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE SMITH FAMILY.

BY JOSEPH F. SMITH, JR., OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

In looking over the early history of the United States, one cannot help but see the truthfulness of the words of the Apostle Paul, that "the powers that be are ordained of God." I firmly believe that through the inspiration of the Lord the first settlers of America were moved upon to take up their journey from the old world and make their homes in this land of freedom. Generally they were of humble birth, yet honest, industrious and brave; men, such as the Lord would choose to cope with the many problems which are always to be met and overcome in the settlement of a new country or in the framing of a new nation.

Among these early settlers was a Robert Smith who immigrated in the year 1638. Beginning life in the new world in a humble way he gradually won the esteem of his neighbors, and through his industry and integrity was able to gather around him some of the comforts of life. He married a Mary French and moved to that part of Rowley, in Essex County, which afterward became the township of Boxford, where he purchased two hundred eight acres of land. Robert was known among his neighbors as a quiet unassuming man, devoted to the welfare of the settlement, and was ever ready to lend a helping hand to the needy. He was the father of ten children, namely: Thomas; Mary, born October 28, 1658, married John Towne; Phebe, born August 26, 1661, married Jacob Towne; Ephraim, born October 29, 1663, married

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Mary Ramsdell; Samuel, born January 26, 1666, married Rebecca Curtis; Amye, born August 16, 1668, married Joseph Towne; Sarah, born June 25, 1670, died August 28, 1673; Nathaniel, born January 29, 1674, married Rebecca Symonds; Mariah, born December 18, 1677, married Peter Shumway. In his will dated August 7, 1693—twenty-three days before his death—Robert appointed his wife Mary and third son, Samuel, his executors. Later by request of his mother and the children, Samuel became the sole administrator of his father's estate. He received a letter of administration from Judge Jonathan Corwin, October 3, 1698.

After the estate was divided, Samuel moved from Boxford to Topsfield where he became an influential member of society and held several offices of trust. He married Rebecca, daughter of John Curtis, January 25, 1707. He is sometimes credited with a previous marriage, but whether this is the same Samuel has not been proved with any degree of certainty. The children of Samuel and Rebecca were: Phebe, Mary, Samuel, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Hephzibah, Robert, Susannah and Hannah. His son Samuel was born January 3, 1714, in Topsfield. He married (first) Priscilla Gould, daughter of Zaccheus Gould of that village. Their children were: Priscilla, Samuel, Vashti, Susannah, and Asahel. After the death of his wife, Samuel married (second) Priscilla Gould, a cousin to his first wife. Samuel was a very prominent man in the community and served the people the greater part of his life. Among the many positions he held are the following:—He was grand juryman in 1760; in 1770, road supervisor; in 1779, 1780, 1783, 1784, and 1785 he was on the committee of safety; from 1771 to 1777 and in 1781 and 1782 he was assessor and selectman in Topsfield, declining the honor in 1783; he was moderator in 1758, 1759, 1760, 1762, 1764, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1778, 1779, 1780, and 1783; recog. of debts in 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1782 and 1783; representative to the General Court (H. of R.) in 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1772, 1777, 1778, and 1781; town clerk in 1774, 1776 and 1777; delegate to the Provincial Congress at Concord, October 11, 1774 and again January 19, 1775 and he was on the tea committee (chairman) in 1773. He was

best known as "Captain" Samuel Smith, receiving his military title from service in the militia.

He died November 14, 1785, leaving an estate valued at £544-12-8. The Salem Gazette of November 22, 1785, in recording the fact of his death made mention of him in the following worthy terms:

"Died.—At Topsfield, on Monday the 14th instant, Samuel Smith, Esq., aged 72.—So amiable and worthy a character as he evidently appeared, both in public and private, will render the memory of him ever precious. For a number of years he represented the town in the General Court, where he was esteemed a man of integrity and uprightness. His usefulness among those with whom he was more immediately conversant was eminent. He was a sincere friend to the liberties of his country, and a strenuous advocate for the doctrine of Christianity.

"The memory of the Just is blessed."

Asael, son of Samuel, was born in Topsfield, March 7, 1744. His mother died shortly after his birth and he was left in the care of his father's second wife, Priscilla. The greater part of his early life was spent in Topsfield. February 12, 1767, he married Mary Duty, of Windham, New Hampshire, and took up his residence in that place about the year 1772. From there he moved to Dunbarton and from there he went to Derryfield, now the city of Manchester.

During the Revolution he followed the example of his worthy father and cast his lot on the side of the patriots, serving in the American army during the war. After the death of his father, in 1785, Asael returned to Topsfield again to make his home on the paternal estate. He lived in the old home about one mile north of the town, where a number of his children were born, notably, Joseph, father of the "Mormon" Prophet. It is doubtful if Asael would have again left the place had he not aroused the prejudices of his neighbors. He was a man of very liberal views, with thoughts in advance of his time. He was noted for having opinions of his own which he would not yield to bigotry nor opposition. Some of his children were baptized in the Congregational church at Topsfield; but in his own religious views he was somewhat of a Universalist, and held to the truths that in America, all

men should have free and equal religious liberty. It is commonly reported in the family that he brought the ill-will of his neighbors upon his head because of his too liberal religious views. It is well known that he was open and explicit and always expressed his honest opinions whether they were in accord with prevailing views or not.

It has been said of him that one of his shoulders was higher than the other, but this is a mistake. He was not deformed in any way, but while a small child his neck was severely burned which caused the cords to contract, making his neck stiff; and from this he received the undignified nickname of "Crook-neck" Smith, a term applied to him by his opposers. Nehemiah Cleaveland, in his address delivered at the two-hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Topsfield, speaking of Asael, said: "He was so free in his opinions on religious subjects that some regarded his sentiments as more distorted than his neck." But fortunately some of his writings in which he expressed his views have been handed down to us, and although his religious opinions were not always in accord with public opinion or belief, yet he was honest in his convictions and held aloof from all denominations simply because he could not reconcile their teachings with the Scriptures and his reason. In the spring of 1791 he removed from Topsfield never to return, and again took up his abode, temporarily, in the "Granite State," afterwards moving to Tunbridge in Vermont.

Asael was somewhat gifted with the pen and did considerable writing in his day. He was affable in manner, possessing a quaint and genial humor and a fund of anecdote. While living in Topsfield he thus expressed to the selectmen the amount and nature of his taxable property:—

"I have two poles tho' one is poor,
I have three cows & want five more,
I have no horse, But fifteen sheep,
No more than these this year I keep,
Steers, that's two years old, one pair,
Two calves I have, all over hair,
Three heffers two years old, I own
One heffer calf that's poorly grone,

My Land is acres Eighty two
Which sarch the Record youle find true,
And this is all I have in store,
I'll thank you if youle Tax no more.

ASAEL SMITH."

The following is an extract from one of his letters, written after his departure from Topsfield, to a friend in that town:

"For my part I am so willing to trust the government of the world in the hands of the Supreme Ruler of Universal Nature, that I do not at present wish to try to wrest it out of His hands, and I have so much confidence in His abilities to teach our Senators wisdom that I do not think it worth-while for me to interpose from the little stock of knowledge that He has favored me with, in the affair, either one way or the other. He has conducted us through a glorious Revolution and has brought us into the promised land of peace and liberty; and I believe that He is about to bring all the world in the same beatitude in His own time and way; which, although His way may appear never so inconsistent to our blind reason, yet may be perfectly consistent with His designs. And I believe that the stone is now cut out of the mountain, without hands, spoken of by Daniel, and has smitten the image upon his feet, by which the iron, the clay, the brass, the silver and the gold, (viz.) all the monarchical and ecclesiastical tyranny will be broken to pieces and become as the chaff of the summer thrashing floor; the wind shall carry them all away, and there shall be no place found for them."

But perhaps the sentiments and character of the man are best depicted in his address to his family which is here produced in full:—

"A few words of advice which I leave to you, my dear wife and children, whom I expect ere long to leave:

My Dear Selfs—I know not what leisure I shall have at the hour of my death to speak to you, and as you all know that I am not free in speech, especially when sick or sad; and therefore now do speak my heart to you, and would wish you

to hear me speaking to you as long as you live (when my tongue shall be mouldered to dust in the silent tomb) in this my writing which I divide among you all.

And first to you, my dear wife, I do with all the strength and power that is in me, thank you for your kindness and faithfulness to me, beseeching God who is the husband of the widow, to take care of you and not to leave you nor forsake you, or never suffer you to leave nor forsake Him, nor His ways. Put your whole trust solely in Him, He never did nor never will forsake any that trusted in Him. One thing, however, I would add, if you should marry again, remember what I have undergone by a stepmother, and do not estrange your husband from his own children or kindred, lest you draw on him and on yourself a great sin. So I do resign you into the everlasting arms of the great Husband of husbands, the Lord Jesus Christ.

And now my dear children let me pour out my heart to you and speak first to you of immortality in your souls. Trifle not in this point; the soul is immortal; you have to deal with an infinite Majesty; you go upon life and death; therefore in this point be serious. Do all to God in a serious manner; when you think of Him, speak of Him, pray to Him, or in any way make your addresses to His great Majesty, be in good earnest. Trifle not with His name nor with His attributes, nor call Him to witness to any thing but is absolute truth; nor then, but when sound reason on serious consideration requires it. And as to religion, I would not wish to point out any particular form to you; but first I would wish you to search the Scriptures and consult sound reason and see if they (which I take to be two witnesses that stand by the God of the whole earth) are not sufficient to evince to you that religion is a necessary theme. Then I would wish you to study the nature of religion, and see whether it consists in outward formalities, or in the hidden man of the heart; whether you can by outward forms, rites and ordinances, save yourselves, or whether there is a necessity of your having help from any other hand than your own. If you find that you stand in need of a Savior, Christ saith: 'Look unto me and be ye saved all ye ends of the earth;' then look to Him, and if you find from Scripture and sound

reason that Christ hath come into the world to save sinners, then examine what it was that caused Him to leave the center of consummate happiness to suffer as He did—whether it was to save mankind because they were sinners and could not save themselves; or, whether He came to save mankind because they had repented of their sins, so as to be forgiven on the score of their repentance. If you find that He came to save sinners merely because they were such, then try if there is any other so great that He cannot save him; but mind that you admit no others as evidences but the two that God hath appointed, viz., Scripture and sound reason. And if these two witness that you are one whit better by nature than the worst heathen in the darkest corner of the deserts of Arabia, then conclude that God hath been partial towards you and hath furnished you with a better nature than others; and that consequently, He is not just to all mankind. But if these two witnesses testify to you that God is just to all and His tender mercies are over all His works; then believe them, and if you can believe that Christ came to save sinners and not the righteous Pharisees, or self-righteous; that sinners must be saved by the righteousness of Christ alone, without mixing any of their own righteousness with His, then you will see that He can as well save all as any. And there is no respect of persons with God, who will have all mankind to be saved and come to the knowledge of the truth, viz., ‘that there is one God and one Mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus, who gave Himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time.’ And when you believe this you will enter into His rest, and when you enter into His rest you will know what that rest is, and not before. And having gotten this evidence that God is true, be still adding to your evidence and enjoy your present assurance. Do all to your God as to your father, for His love is ten thousand times greater towards you than ever any earthly father’s could be to his offspring.

In the next place strive for those graces, most which concern your places and conditions and strive most against those failings which most threaten you. But above everything avoid a melancholy disposition, that is a humor that admits of any temptation and is capable of any impression and dis-

temper; shun as death this humor which will work you to all unthankfulness against God, unlovingness to men and unnaturalness to yourselves and one another.

Do not talk and make a noise to get the name of forward men, but do the thing and do it in a way that is fair and honest, which you can live and die by and rise and reign by; therefore, my children, do more than you talk of, in point of religion; satisfy your own consciences in what you do; all men you shall never satisfy, nay, some will not be satisfied though they be convinced.

As for Your Calling—Any honest calling will honor you if you honor that. It is better to be a rich cobbler than a poor merchant; a rich farmer than a poor preacher; and never be discouraged though sometimes your schemes should not succeed according to your wishes.

Persevere in the way of well-doing and you may hope for success. For myself (who had never your parts nor helps), I never found anything too hard for me in my calling, but discouragement and unbelief. If I was discouraged and did not believe I could do a thing, I never could; therefore, when you think anything is too hard for you, do not undertake it.

As to Your Company—Abandon all infectious, self-serving companions; when once you have found them false, trust them no more. Sort with such as are able to do or receive good. Solomon gives you the best counsel for this in many places. Read the Proverbs and remember him in this. Forsake not an old friend; be friendly and faithful to your friends. Never trouble nor trust friends unless there be a necessity, and lastly be long in closing with friends and loth to lose them upon experience of them.

As to Your Marriages—I do not think it worth while to say much about them, for I believe God hath created the persons for each other and that nature will find its own.

But for Your Children—Make it your chiefest work to bring them up in the ways of virtue that they may be useful in their generation. Give them if possible a good education; if nature hath made no difference do you make none in your affections, countinances nor portions; partiality this way begets envy, hatred, strife and contention.

And as for Yourselves Within Yourselves—My desire hath

been to carry an even hand towards you all and I have labored to reduce you as near as I could, all circumstances considered, to an equality; and, therefore, my last request and charge is, that you will live together in an undivided bond of love. You are many of you, and if you join together as one man, you need not want anything. What counsel, what comfort, what money, what friends may you not help yourselves unto, if you will all as one contribute your aids.

Wherefore, my dear children, I pray, beseech, and adjure you by all the relations and dearness that hath ever been betwixt us and by the heart-rending pangs of a dying father whose soul hath been ever bound in the bundle of life with yours, that you know one another. Visit as you may each other. Comfort, counsel, relieve, succor, help and admonish one another; and, while your mother lives, meet her, if possible, once every year. When she is dead, pitch on some other place, if it may be your elder brother's house; or if you cannot meet, send to and hear from each other yearly and oftener if you can; and when you have neither father nor mother left, be so many fathers and mothers to each other, so you shall understand the blessings mentioned in the 133 Psalm.

As to Your Estates—Be not troubled that you are below your kindred; get more wisdom, humility and virtue and you are above them, only do this. Deal with your hearts to make them less; begin low, join together to help one another; rest upon the promises which are many and precious this way. Love mercy and have mercy on yourselves and one another, and I know, I know, I say and I am confident in it, that if you will trust God in His own way He will make comfortable provisions for you. Make no more objections but trust Him.

For the public—Bless God that you live in a land of liberty and bear yourselves dutifully and conscionably towards the authority under which you live. See God's providence in the appointment of the Federal Constitution and hold union and order precious jewels. And for the church of Christ; neither set her above her Husband nor below her children; give her that honor, obedience and respect that is her due. And if you will be my children and heirs of my

comfort in my dying age, be neither anothers nor factions of any party or faction or novelty; it is true that this is not a rising way, but it is a free, fair, comfortable way for a man to follow his own judgement without wavering to either hand. I make no doubt but you will hear divers opinions concerning me both before and after I shall sleep in silence; but do not be troubled at that. I did what in my circumstances seemed best for me for the present; however, the event hath not in some points answered my expectations; yet I have learned to measure things by another rule than events and satisfy myself in this that I did all for the best as I thought, and if I had not so much foresight as some others I cannot help it.

Sure am I, my Savior, Christ, is perfect, and never will fail in one circumstance. To Him I commit your souls, bodies, estates, names, characters, lives, deaths and all, and myself, waiting when He shall change my vile body and make it like His own most glorious body. And wish to leave to you everything I have in this world but my faults, and them I take with me to the grave, there to be buried in everlasting oblivion; but leaving my virtues, if ever I had any, to revive and live in you, Amen; so come Lord Jesus; come quickly, Amen.

The above was written April 10, 1799, and left for my dearly beloved wife and children to view after my decease."

The original copy of this article, which is in a well preserved condition, is now in the possession of the Smith family. It was read and well understood by Asael's family many years before his death and no doubt had a great influence over them in their actions for good.

Asael was devotedly attached to his wife, his life-long companion, who survived him. The latter years of his life were spent at the home of his son Silas in Stockholm, St. Lawrence County, New York, where he died October 31, 1830, over 86 years of age. In stature he was tall, his body was well proportioned and powerful and he was capable of handling with ease two ordinary men.

Messrs Paschall & Boardmans Mill. Also Elizabeth
Clayton care of Mr Thomas Beardwood, Shopkeeper
High Paschale & Boardmans Mill, Harrington, near
Preston, Lancashire. Brother Amos Fielding
will understand the particulars. This is a precedent,
that we cannot establish, therefore you will be
particular and keep this to yourself.

We wish to have these families sent,
this year if possible, or they must
wait.

Joseph Smith
Chairman of the Council
Hyrum Smith,

The children of Asael and Mary were:

I

JESSE, born April 20, 1760, in Topsfield. When his father's family moved to the West, Jesse remained in Vermont. He married Hannah Peabody and had the following children:—

BENJAMIN, b. May 2, 1793.
 ELIZA, b. March 9, 1795.
 IRA, b. January 30, 1797.
 HARRY, b. April 1, 1799.
 HARRIET, b. April 8, 1801.
 STEPHEN, b. May 2, 1803.
 MARY, b. May 4, 1805.
 CATHARINE, b. July 13, 1807.
 ROYAL, b. July 2, 1809.
 SARAH, b. Dec. 16, 1812.

2

PRISCILLA, born in Topsfield, October 20, 1769; married John C. Waller, August 24, 1796. Their children were:—

CALVIN C., b. June 6, 1797.
 POLLY, b. Oct. 16, 1799; d. June 20, 1800.
 MARSHALL S., b. March 18, 1801.
 ROYAL H., b. Nov. 29, 1802.
 DUDLEY C., b. Sept. 29, 1804.
 BUSHROD, b. Oct. 18, 1806.
 SILAS, b. January 1, 1809.
 SALLY P., b. October 31, 1810.
 JOHN H., b. Sept. 9, 1812; d. Nov. 5, 1812.

3

JOSEPH, born in Topsfield, July 12, 1771. He moved with his father to Tunbridge, Orange County, Vermont, in 1791, and assisted in clearing a large farm of a heavy growth of timber. In the year 1816, Joseph moved to the State of New York and settled in Manchester, Ontario County. While the family was living in New York, the Church of Jesus Christ

of Latter-day Saints was organized with six members on April 6, 1830, and Joseph Smith, Jun. was chosen as its President. This young man who, at this time, was but twenty-four years of age, is generally spoken of as the founder of "Mormonism", but the Latter-day Saints, or members of the Church of Jesus Christ, look upon him as an instrument in the hands of God in restoring to the earth the pure doctrines of ancient Christianity, and to them he is a Prophet in the fullest sense of the word, as Isaiah, Jeremiah, Daniel, etc., were to ancient Israel. His testimony is that through the power of God he was enabled to translate from golden plates, which were buried in the earth about the year 420 A. D., a history of the ancient inhabitants of America. This record is now known as the Book of Mormon; by the same power and authority the Church of Jesus Christ was organized with the same officers, gifts and blessings which characterized the Church in the days of the Apostles.

Joseph Smith, Sen. was the first to accept the testimony of his son and in the year 1833 he was called to the office of Presiding Patriarch of the Church. He died in Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, September 14, 1840, of consumption which was brought on through exposure and suffering during the mobbings and persecutions of his people. The Prophet Joseph and his brother Hyrum* (the latter succeeding his father as Patriarch), when under the protection of Governor Thomas Ford of Illinois and while waiting trial on the charge of treason, were murdered in Carthage jail, June 27, 1844, by a mob disguised with painted faces. For what reason these men were charged with treason has never been made clear, unless, according to the ruling of Judge Austin A. King, "they believed that the Kingdom of God would eventually be set up upon the earth and break in pieces all other nations, hence they were guilty of treason". The Church of Jesus Christ to-day numbers 300,000 souls.

Joseph (3) married Lucy, daughter of Solomon and Lydia Mack, January 24, 1796. Their children were:—

ALVIN, b. Feb, 11, 1798; d. Nov. 19, 1824.

HYRUM, b. Feb. 9, 1800; d. June 27, 1844.

*Grandfather of the author.

SOPHRONIA, b. May 16, 1803.

JOSEPH (Mormon Prophet), b. Dec. 23, 1805; d. June 27, 1844.

SAMUEL HARRISON, b. March 13, 1808; d. July 30, 1844.

EPHRAIM, b. March 13, 1810; d. March 24, 1810.

WILLIAM, b. March 13, 1811.

CATHERINE, b. July 8, 1812.

DON CARLOS, b. March 25, 1816; d. Aug. 7, 1841.

LUCY, b. July 18, 1821.

4

ASAE L, born May 21, 1773, in Windham, Rockingham County, N. H. He married Elizabeth Shellenger, March 21, 1802. In 1809 he settled in Stockholm, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and in 1836 removed to Kirtland, Ohio. He accepted the mission of his nephew, Joseph, and became a member of the "Mormon" Church in 1835. From that time his life was spent in the ministry. He died July 21, 1848, at Iowaville, Wapello County, Iowa, while on his way to the Rocky Mountains. His son Elias, a pioneer of the West, became probate judge of Salt Lake County, Utah, in 1852 and served until 1882.

The children of Asael and Elizabeth Smith were:—

ELIAS, b. Sept. 6, 1804; d. June 24, 1888.

EMILY, b. Sept. 1, 1806; d. Aug. 11, 1893.

JESSE J., b. Oct. 6, 1808; d. July 1, 1834.

ESTHER J., b. April 20, 1810; d. Oct. 31, 1856.

MARY J., b. April 29, 1813; d. March 1, 1878.

JULIA P., b. March 6, 1815.

MARTHA, b. June 9, 1817.

SILAS, b. June 6, 1822; d. June 11, 1822.

5

MARY, born June 4, 1775, married Isaac Pierce; their children were:—

EUNICE, b. April 29, 1799.

MIRANDA, b. June 17, 1803.

HORACE, b. June 8, 1805.

JOHN S., b. March 6, 1807.

SUSAN, b. June 20, 1809.
MARY, b. April 25, 1811.
LAURA, b. Feb. 8, 1814.
ELIZA A., b. Sept. 2, 1817.

6

SAMUEL, born Sept. 15, 1777, married Frances Wilcox in February, 1816. He died in March, 1830. His children were:—

CHARLES, b. April 17, 1817.
LAURA, b. 1819.
HORACE J.
ELIZABETH.
SARAH.

7

SILAS, born October 1, 1779, died September 13, 1839, married, first, Ruth Stevens, January 29, 1805, by whom he had the following children:—

CHARLES, b. Nov. 11, 1806; d. May 7, 1809.
CHARITY, b. April 1, 1808.
CURTIS S., b. Oct. 29, 1809; d. Sept. 23, 1861.
SAMUEL, b. Oct. 3, 1811; d. March 7, 1826.
STEPHEN, b. June 8, 1815.
SUSAN, b. Oct. 19, 1817.
ASAEL, b. Oct. 12, 1819; d. May 15, 1834.

He married, second, Mary Aikens. Their children were:—

SILAS SANFORD, b. Oct. 20, 1830.
JOHN A., b. July 6, 1832; d. in 1838.
JESSE NATHANIEL, b. Dec. 2, 1834.

Silas served during the war of 1812-15 as a captain of militia. In the summer of 1835 he was baptized by his nephew Hyrum Smith and became a member of the Church of Jesus Christ ("Mormon"). He moved to Pittsfield, Illinois, in the year 1838, where he died the following year nearly 60 years of age.

8

JOHN, born July 16, 1781, in Derryfield (Manchester), Rockingham County, N. H. In 1815 he married Clarissa Lyman by whom he had three children, George Albert, born June 26, 1817, died Sept. 1, 1875; Caroline, born June 6, 1820, and John Lyman, born Nov. 17, 1823. He joined the "Mormon" Church in 1832 and became one of its most active workers. He was one of the pioneers of the West, having crossed the plains from Nauvoo, Illinois, to the Great Salt Lake by ox team in the year 1847. He died in Salt Lake City, Utah, May 23, 1854. His son, George A., was one of the most renowned leaders of the "Mormon" Church.

9

SUSANNAH, born May 18, 1783.

10

STEPHEN, born April 23, 1785; died April 23, 1802.

11

SARAH, born May 16, 1789, married Joseph Sanford, Oct. 15, 1809. She died May 27, 1824. Their children were:—

MARTIN, b. Sept 24, 1811; d. Nov. 24, 1817.

CHARLOTTE, b. March 4, 1814.

WM. WALLACE, b. June 13, 1816.

JOHN LYMAN, b. May 20, 1818.

THE BOARDMAN FAMILY IN TOPSFIELD.

BY MISS H. ROSA TOWNE.

Among the emigrants mentioned in the early records of Ipswich, there were two bearing the surname Boreman. Thomas seems to have been the first to come, and he made his permanent home there, becoming the ancestor of the Boardmans in this vicinity. In a few years he was followed by Samuel, who made a short stay in Ipswich, and finally settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut.

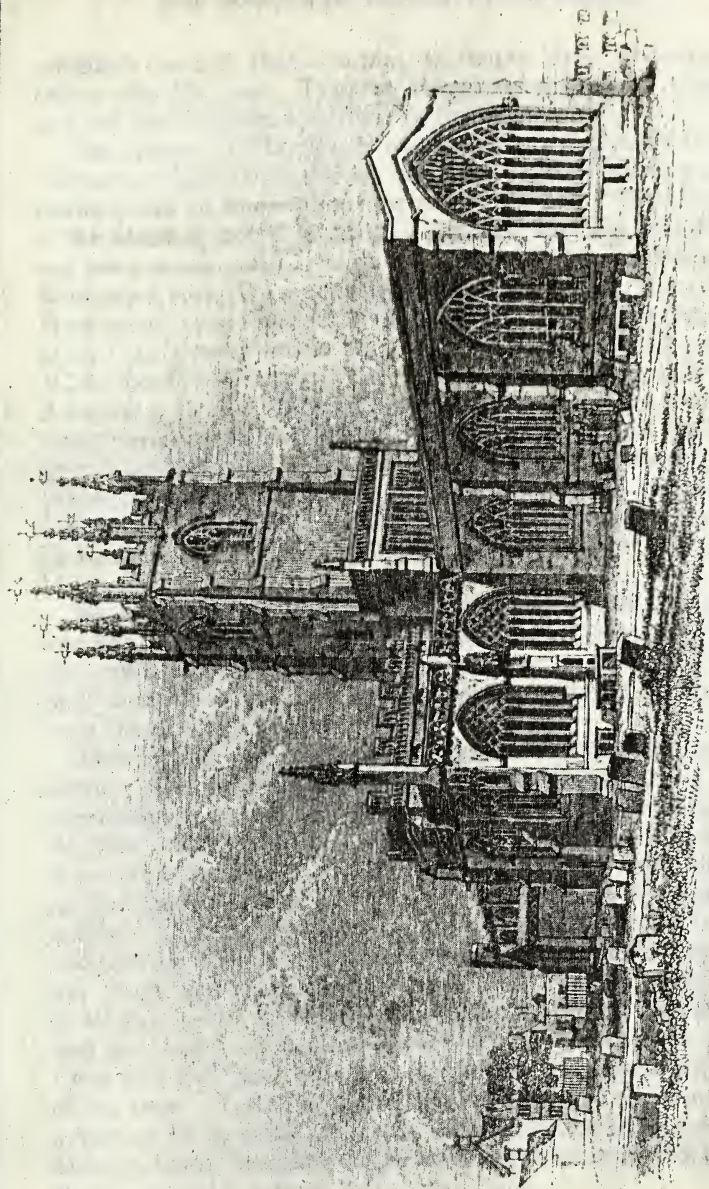
The relation these two men bore to each other, and the place in the mother country from which they came to make their homes on these shores, have recently been found by one* of the descendants of Samuel, who went to England for this purpose.

Samuel had received a letter from his mother in England soon after his settlement in Wethersfield, and this had been preserved as a sacred relic, and handed down from one generation of his descendants to another unto the present day. This letter had become somewhat obliterated by age, and only the last letters of the name of the town could be deciphered, but this gave a clue, by which, after much work and trouble, the place was found.

It was learned that Thomas and Samuel were cousins, and their home in England was Claydon, situated in the northern part of the County of Oxford.

The first known ancestor of Thomas and Samuel is William Boreman, who was living, 1525, in Banbury, an important place a few miles south of Claydon, as many things seem to

*See Boardman Genealogy by Miss Charlotte Goldthwaite.



THE FORMER CHURCH OF DANBURY. N. H.

establish the fact that Thomas Boreman their great-grandfather was his son. Thomas Boreman settled in Claydon and his son William was their grandfather.

The history of Claydon is closely connected with that of Banbury, which, with the surrounding region, is a very interesting place to know about for many reasons. First of all, it is the place so noted in nursery rhymes, and what child has not been made familiar with the jingle, "Ride a cock-horse to Banbury Cross, To see a fine lady upon a white horse," etc. How many ever thought that Banbury was a "really, truly place," as the children say, with its real "Cross," and its "Cakeshop," which they visit "To see what Tommy can buy." According to the historian, all the Tommys from that far-away period until now could have the privilege of going to that cakeshop with their pennies to buy the much-prized cakes, for he says, "The fame of Banbury cakes has continued to the present day; a shop, which is considered the original cakeshop, is still in existence, and the cakes are probably made in much the same way," etc.

Banbury was the market town of the surrounding country, and the noted Banbury Cross stood in the market-place of the town. The ancient cross was taken down during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but was afterwards restored and may be seen there at the present time.

This region was noted for its association with historic characters. Dr. Franklin's father lived in Banbury, and it was from this place that he emigrated to New England in 1682. A little to the northeast in Warwickshire, is Stratford-on-Avon, the birthplace of Shakespeare, and a few miles east in Northamptonshire, was the home of George Washington's family. The manor house where his ancestors lived is there, and over its door is the Washington Coat of Arms from which our stars and stripes originated. A few miles to the north in Warwickshire is Warwick Castle, the seat of Lord Brooke, and just south of Banbury is Broughton Castle, the seat of Lord Say and Seal, who was one of the most influential men of his time. Lord Say and Lord Brooke are interesting characters to us because of their connection with our colonial history, being instrumental in founding the town which bears their combined names, Saybrook, Conn.

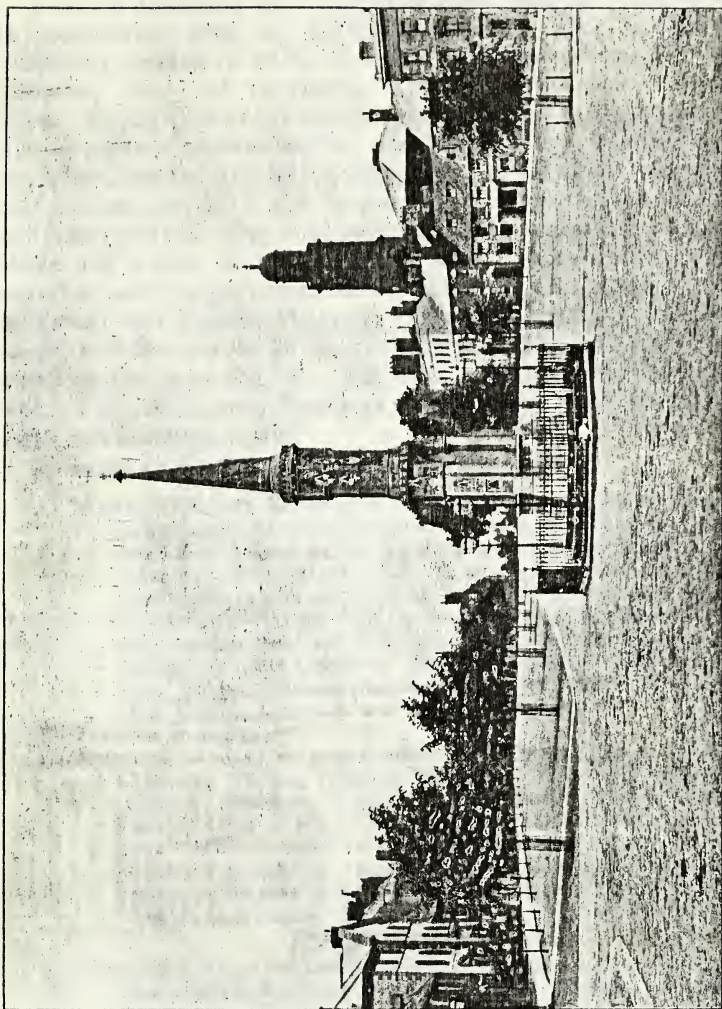
I

THOMAS BOREMAN was baptized in Claydon, England, Oct. 18, 1601. The family name was originally spelled Bowreman, and Lower, in his Dictionary of English Family Names, says it was probably derived from an Anglo Saxon word meaning bower or bedchamber, thus signifying that the bearer was a "chamberlain of some great feudal household, or one who was admitted to the private apartments and councils of the Lord." The name has since been variously spelled, but in this country it seems to have followed the regular gradation of Boreman, Borman, Bordman, and Boardman.

The place and date of the marriage of Thomas Boreman, and the family name of his wife Margaret, are not given, and the exact date of his coming to New England is not known. The records say he was made freeman by the General Court of Massachusetts in 1634-5. His first grant of land in Ipswich was recorded in 1635. His first house was built on High Street now called East Street, and his near neighbor was John Winthrop, jr., son of the Governor, and leader of the Ipswich Colony. In course of time he came into possession of several pieces of land.

He sold his house on High Street in 1647, and spent the closing years of his life on his farm, an island still called by his name, Boardman's Island, as is also the street and bridge leading to it. The farm is thus described:—"An Island about fifty and five acres of meadow and upland, bounded on the north and northeast by the Town River, and on the east by a creek, parting it and an Island belonging to John Perkins the Elder, and on the south a p'sell of Land formerly granted to George Carr, and on the west the great creek called Labour in vayne."

Besides the "meadow and upland" there was a salt marsh and thatch ground, so called from the rushes that grew there suitable for thatching houses. Provision was made by the General Court that certain such grounds should "be for the use of the whole town, to be improved for thatching houses". The early dwellings were roofed with thatch like those left in the old homes in England, and which may be seen there today in many places.



BANBURY CROSS OF THE PRESENT DAY.



Thomas Boreman held offices of trust, and his position in the community may be gathered from the fact that he is uniformly spoken of as Mr. Boreman, and his wife as M^{rs}. or Mistress, terms of distinction applied to but few in those days. Some idea of his standing with regard to the value of his property is shown by the division of Plum Island, Apr. 10, 1666, among the 203 commoners. All, whose country rate did not exceed 6 s. 8 d., were to receive a single share, and 105 received single shares; all, not exceeding 16 s., a share and a half, and 70 received such; those above 16 s., together with magistrates, elders, Messers John Rogers (the minister) and Thomas Andrews (the schoolmaster) a double share, and there were 28 to receive them, Thomas Boreman standing No. 4 on the list. He died in May, 1673, leaving a will. Mrs. Margaret Boreman, the widow, died Nov. 25, 1679, also leaving a will.

Children of Thomas and Margaret Boreman:

2. MARY, m. Robert Kinsman, jr., b. 1629. He was one of the six men renowned in the history of Ipswich, who, Aug. 27, 1687, voted that Andros had no right to tax the people without the consent of the General Court, for which they were fined and imprisoned twenty-one days by Andros. On his tombstone is inscribed,—“Here lieth the body of Quarter Master Robert Kinsman who died February ye 19, 1712, aged 83 years.” He was by trade a glazier. His will speaks of children: Joseph, Robert, Thomas (deceased), Tobijah, Mary, Sarah Perkins, Joanna, Margaret and Eunice Burnham.
3. DANIEL, b. 1639.
4. MARTHA, b. 1641; m. July 4, 1660, Dea. Thomas Low, b. 1632, at Chebacco Parish, Ipswich, “malster.” His will mentions children: Jonathan, Samuel, David, Martha Dodge, Joanna Dodge, Sarah Low and Abigail Goodhue. The inscriptions upon tombstones at Essex read: “Here lyes ye body of M^{rs}. Martha Low wife to Deacon Thomas Low dec^d Jan^y ye 22^d 1720 in ye 79 year of her age.” “Here lyes ye body of M^r. Thomas Low Deacon who died April ye 12 1712 aged 80 years.”

“As you are so were we
As we are you shall be”
5. THOMAS, b. 1643; m. Jan. 1, 1667-8, Elizabeth, b. Apr. 1, 1650, d. Dec. 4, 1718, daughter of Sargent Jacob Perkins. He died Oct. 3, 1719. Children: Thomas, b. Aug. 8, 1669, m. Sarah Langley; Jacob, b. June 10, 1671, m. 1699, Martha, widow of John Rogers; John, b. March 18, 1672-3, no further record; Offin, b. Dec. 3, 1676, m. Feb. 28, 1698, Sarah Heard; Margaret, b. Apr. 5, 1681, m. 1703, Thomas Burnam; Elizabeth, b. Nov. 9, 1686, m. Jedidiah Tittcomb.

The University of Chicago Press is pleased to announce the publication of the first volume of the series, "The History of the United States," by the late Professor of History, Dr. [Name]. This volume, which covers the period from 1789 to 1840, is a masterpiece of scholarship and is highly recommended for all libraries and individuals interested in the history of the United States. The second volume, covering the period from 1840 to 1860, is also available and is highly recommended for the same reasons. The third volume, covering the period from 1860 to 1890, is also available and is highly recommended for the same reasons. The fourth volume, covering the period from 1890 to 1914, is also available and is highly recommended for the same reasons. The fifth volume, covering the period from 1914 to 1945, is also available and is highly recommended for the same reasons. The sixth volume, covering the period from 1945 to 1960, is also available and is highly recommended for the same reasons. The seventh volume, covering the period from 1960 to 1980, is also available and is highly recommended for the same reasons. The eighth volume, covering the period from 1980 to 2000, is also available and is highly recommended for the same reasons. The ninth volume, covering the period from 2000 to 2010, is also available and is highly recommended for the same reasons. The tenth volume, covering the period from 2010 to 2020, is also available and is highly recommended for the same reasons.

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6. JOANNA, b. 1649; m. Jan. 29, 1672, Isaac, son of William Fellows. She died Mar. 22, 1732. They had children: Isaac, Samuel, Ephraim, Jonathan and Joanna.

3

DANIEL BORMAN, born at Ipswich in 1639, married Apr. 12, 1662, Hannah, born Jan. 20, 1639, daughter of Richard and Alice (Bosworth) Hutchinson who "emigrated to New England about 1635 and settled in Salem, owning land also near Hathorne's Hill, Beaver Dam Brook," now a part of Danvers. Her lineage can be traced back to Barnard Hutchinson, Esq., Cowlam, County of York, England, living in 1282. The Hutchinson family of singers were descendants of her brother. At the date of his marriage in 1662, according to the records, "Thomas Boreman gave in wrighting to his sonn Daniel the one halfe of his dwelling-house, barnes, outhouses, orchyards, upland and meddows, with all the privileges and appurtenances, to be presently possessed and enjoyed, &c., &c." Daniel afterwards decided to settle in Topsfield, and accordingly conveyed back to his father all right to the home farm in Ipswich, for £225, by a written agreement which was dated Sept. 27, 1665. In December of the same year, for £315, he bought of William Evans, a planter, and Agnes his wife, a farm of 200 acres, with dwellings, &c., situated in the town of Topsfield.

This farm was "bounded on the south-east by land of John Mighill, which he had bought of William Evans; on the south by land of William Avery, which he had bought of Daniel Clarke; on the north by land of Isaac Cummings, which he had bought of William Evans; on the north-west by land of Sargent Peabody, and the cowpen which he bought of Evans." This cowpen, containing about an acre and bought by Francis Pebody to enlarge his mill lot, was reserved from the land sold to Daniel Borman by Evans for that purpose.

It would seem, from the cowpen being so near the mill, that the dwelling-house of Evans, also, must have been situated not far from that place. It was probably over the old cellar-hole in the back pasture, and was pointed out to me in my childhood by my aunts. It was near the corner, where, every year within the remembrance of my mother's family, the white, fragrant daffodils have come up and blossomed

under the bushes. The daffodil is a native of England, and I have no doubt that the bulbs were brought over here with other family treasures, and were made a part of the first garden of the household. How much the sweet flowers must have been prized by them in their loneliness, separated as they were from the dear ones over the sea!

There was still another place a short distance from this spot, which gave greater evidence of once being a cellar, and we have been told that an Indian family had lived in the old house standing there. One of the Bordman wives had been very kind to the family, giving them food, clothing, etc., and the squaw, desirous of showing her appreciation and of making some little return for the kindness rendered, invited the good wife one day to dine with her. Knowing the Indian character and not daring to brave their displeasure, she accepted the invitation and went with many misgivings, hoping to find some excuse to get away before the time of the feast. After a little chat, the squaw lifted the lid of the boiling pot to see how the dinner was progressing. A wood-chuck had been caught and plunged into the boiling water in its natural condition, fur and all, the sight of which so affected the guest that, without any quibbling, she could plead the excuse of not feeling very well and make a hasty retreat.

The large tract of 200 acres or more bought by Daniel, has been variously divided and disposed of to different parties, but the boundary today may be given in general terms as follows:—Beginning at the bridge near the turnpike, it was bounded by the mill lot, the mill pond, then the long stretch of wall to the turnpike, separating it from I. B. Young's land, formerly Francis Pebody's, this wall continuing in former times running about north-east, to the old Ipswich road, the north school-house road, part of Averill's land, the road by Donaldson's place, then turning, it takes in a hill covered with forest trees, a long stretch of meadow, and the front field to the turnpike again. It took in, besides, the land now owned by Miss Hattie Porter, by Benjamin C. Dodd, by Daniel Conant, the field adjoining, now belonging to Fred Smerage, and stretching back from these to the top of Great Hill. It also took in a part of the land owned by the late George H. Pevear. The "mill path," as the first road

was called, cut off a strip of land which was left adjoining the land of Francis Pebody, now the Pevear estate. April 1, 1794, Daniel Borman, the great-grandson of Daniel Borman, the first settler, sold this strip to Jacob Peabody, the great-grandson of Francis Pebody. J. Waldo Towne came into possession of a part of Jacob Peabody's estate, and in 1846 had the old Peabody house taken down, building the present house in 1847 upon the corner of the Borman strip of land. Thus it will be seen that all the houses in Springfield except "the old Perley house," on "William Avery's land," have been built upon the original Borman farm; namely, the Borman house, now owned by the heirs of B. B. Towne, and the houses owned by Miss Hattie Porter, Benjamin C. Dodd, Daniel Conant, the late George H. Pevear, and the late Elmore Johnson. Besides these are the houses of Albert H. Davison, and the late Mrs. Maria Jane Hobbs, making eight in all.

At the beginning of the year 1803, the Legislature incorporated a turnpike from Newburyport to Chelsea Bridge, which passed through a part of the Borman Estate. This with the "mill-paths," so called, cut off three or four small pieces of land from the main estate, which were afterwards sold and on which some of the dwelling-houses I have mentioned were built.

On June 23, 1681, Daniel Borman sold to Tobijah Perkins, son of Rev. William Perkins, the "northeast end of his farm, containing 40 acres more or less, bounded on the north by the land of Tobijah Perkins, which he bought of Isaac Cummings, (now owned by Miss Mary T. Robinson); on the northwest by the land of Lieut. Francis Pebody; on the southeast by land of Ensign Thomas Howlett; on the south by land of Daniel Borman aforesaid; excepting a highway for said Borman and his successors to pass through to Ipswich".

The first mention of Daniel's name in the town records is the following:—"At a Lawfull Towne meeting the 19 of March 1666-7 Thomas perkins ffrancis pebody and John Gould are Chosen to Vew and a gree with Daniell Borman for a hie way betwene William Auriell house and the mill throw his ground as they shall see most Conuenyant. Voted."

"At a Lawfull Towne meeting ye 8 of Apriell 1667 The Towne hath granted Liberty to William Auriell and Daniell Borman to make a dame at the mile brooke a rod and a halfe aboute the bridge to float there medow prouided it be no damage to the Towne. Voted."

Concerning the road, we find record,—“At a Lawfull Towne meeting ye 3 of Jenewary 1670 Lieut ffrancis pebody Ensigne John Gould and Thomas perkins being Chosen by ye Towne to Lay out a highway through part of William Aueriell Land and through part of Daniell Borman Land to the Northward side of Mr. perkins his home ffeild haue accordingly don it ye Which highway is Laid out from the Vpper end of William Aueriell orchard one rod and a halfe wide to ye afore said northward side of Mr. perkins his feild and so through Daniell Borman Land one ye northward sid of Mr. perkins ffeild to the former highway againe.” A part of this highway or mill path is now called “The lane”.

Daniel Borman held town offices as tithing man, “fence vewer”, “Commity”, “Soruaure of hiwaes”, and selectman from 1668 to 1673. He and his wife probably united with the Church soon after coming to Topsfield. He died Apr. 27, 1708.

Children of Daniel and Hannah Borman:

7. JOSEPH, b. in Ipswich, bet. 1662 and 1666.
8. MARY, b. in Ipswich, m. Jan. 23, 1705-6, Ebenezer, son of Abraham and Lydia (Burbank) Foster and lived in Rowley. Children: Jemima; Ruth, m. Jacob Wildes and lived in Kennebunk, Me.; Moses, m. Hannah Andrews.
9. NATHANIEL, b. in Ipswich, bet. 1662 and 1666.
10. THOMAS, b. in Topsfield, July 15, 1666. Of him nothing definite is known unless the following record in the “Book of Eastern Claims” has reference to him, which seems probable.—“Thomas Bordman, Ipswich, claimed Two Hundred Acres of Land, part upland, part meadow, lying within the bounds of ye township of Cape Porpas, lying near to ye deserts and adjacent to some of Major Phillips, his land granted him by ye Major part of ye Inhabitants of said Town at a legal meeting May ye 8th, 1688, as per instrument attested by Pen of ye principal Inhabitants of said Town then on ye s^d 8th of May, 1688, subscribed.” Another record gives his age at that date as 22 years, which would be just the age of Thomas, who was born in 1666. The only other Thomas, grand-son of the emigrant Thomas, would be too young, as he was born in 1669. That it speaks of him as “Thomas Bordman, Ipswich,” might

be misleading, but the marriage of his younger sister is recorded, "Hannah Bordman, Ipswich."

11. HANNAH, b. in Topsfield, Feb. 18, 1670; m. Eleazer, son of John and Rebecca (Prince) Putnam of Salem Village; lived in Topsfield until after the birth of two or three children and then removed to Salem Village. Children: Hannah, m. Dea. Nathan Peabody; Eleazer, m. Mrs. Hannah (Williams) Billings of Groton, Conn.; Sarah; Jephtha, m. 1st, Ruth Fuller, 2nd, Mrs. Ruth Raymond of Beverly; Joseph; Samuel, m. Elizabeth Putnam.

Hannah d. ———, and Eleazer m. 2nd, Elizabeth Rolfe of Newbury, sister of the wife of Nathaniel Bordman and had: Henry, m. Hannah ———; Apphiah, m. 1st, John Porter of Salem Village, 2nd, Asa Perley of Boxford.

Mary C. Endicott, wife of the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary of England, is a descendant of Eleazer and Hannah (Bordman) Putnam through their son Samuel.

12. WAIT JOHN, b. Aug. 23, 1676, in Topsfield; styled "John" in after years.
13. DAVID, b. June 21, 1682, in Topsfield; unm; d. Feb. 1, 1724, at Preston, Conn.
14. JONATHAN, b. June 21, 1682, in Topsfield; unm.; d. Oct. 3, 1723, at Topsfield.

7

JOSEPH BORDMAN, born in Ipswich between 1662 and 1666, married, Feb. 17, 1696-7, Prudence, born May 23, 1675, daughter of Isaac and Hannah (Downing) Foster. He received of his father the tract of land lying between the part sold to Tobijah Perkins and the part reserved for the homestead. The house in which Joseph lived was probably built for him at the time of his marriage, and was the one which was burned a few years ago. A roadway was made by travel from his father's house to his, with gates to be opened where it led from one piece of land to another, as was the custom in the old English homes, but there were no pretty green hedges to separate the fields, as were used in England instead of walls and fences. This roadway, with some little alteration, was made a county road in 1857, thus rendering a more direct route to Ipswich.

Joseph served the town as "cunstable," treasurer, "serueyer of highways," and was selectman in 1715. He, with wife Prudence, united with the church in Topsfield, Apr. 25, 1708. He died May 18, 1737. His widow died Oct. 28, 1755.

Concerning the disposal of his property we find the following record:—Nov. 13, 1734, "I, Joseph Bordman (for £200 if demanded) give to my two daughters, Abigail Cummings and Hannah Perkins, all my estate real and personal which is not otherwise disposed of at my and my present wife's decease."

In 1742, his widow Prudence and two daughters sold the place to Elisha Cummings, son of the daughter Abigail. In 1767, Elisha sold it to his brother Palatiah, who in turn, in 1786, sold the same to a nephew, Rev. Joseph Cummings. In 1787, he sold it to Daniel Towne, who had married Hannah, daughter of Capt. John Boardman living at the homestead. In about a month, Daniel Towne sold "one half the farm with one half the buildings thereon and one half the outlying meadows," to Asa Perkins, the grand-son of Abigail Cummings, who had married Hannah Johnson of Limerick, Me., the grand-daughter of Capt. John Boardman. Mr. Humphrey Balch, a grand-son of Hannah, has related of her that without escort she rode to Limerick, Me., horseback, in one day, carrying an infant in her arms. This story has since been confirmed by a relative now living in Maine. What longings must have filled her heart for the old familiar faces and scenes of her childhood's home, to go in such a manner, through lonely spots and long stretches of woods, with perhaps only a bridle path before her in many places!

Asa Perkins, the last of the Borman descendants to live there, died in 1825, and the place passed into the hands of strangers. Joshua Wildes and Stephen Bartlett, who bought it of the heirs of Asa Perkins, held it for many years, and after their death it was purchased by James Manning. It was during his ownership that the buildings were burned one very cold night in midwinter. One of the younger daughters was so frightened that she caught up a little sister in her arms and ran barefooted over the snow for nearly half a mile to one of the neighbors, and at twelve o'clock at night made known the sad story. A temporary shelter was soon constructed, and in time the present house was erected over the old cellar. The heirs of James Manning sold the estate to Albert Davison, the present owner. He sold a small piece of land to Mrs. M. J. Hobbs, who had a house built upon it.

Children of Joseph and Prudence Bordman:

15. ABIGAIL, b. Sept. 8, 1700; d. Oct. 5, 1771; m. Mar. 8, 1716-17, Isaac, son of Isaac and Alice (Howlett) Cummings. Children: Abigail, m. Samuel Potter of Ipswich; Elisha, m. Mary Andrews; Mary, m. Ezekiel Potter of Ipswich; Joseph, m. 1st, Mary Hale, 2nd, Judith Perkins; Hannah, m. Robert Perkins; Pelatiah, m. 1st, Sarah Kimball, 2nd, Sarah Hammond.
16. HANNAH, b. Aug. 16, 1703; d. Apr. 27, 1783; m. 1st, Dec. 5, 1721, Jacob, son of Elisha and Katherine (Towne) Perkins. Children: Catherine, Hannah, Ruth, Abigail, Prudence, Jacob, m. Martha Tappan; Lucy, Lydia, Joseph, m. Anna Batchelder; Zebulon, m. Mary Wildes; Elisha, m. Mrs. Jane Manning of Ipswich; Abel. Hannah m. 2nd, Aug. 23, 1763, John Batchelder.

9

NATHANIEL BORDMAN, born in Ipswich between 1662 and 1666, married, June 28, 1710, Abigail, daughter of Benjamin and Apphiah (Hale) Rolfe of Newbury. He bought land in Connecticut, which he afterwards sold, and settled down at the homestead in Topsfield.

Daniel Borman, after having given his eldest son Joseph a portion of land and two small tracts to Jonathan, next provided for his son Wait John, for, according to the records, March 21, 1700, he gave to John all the homestead with buildings thereon, except that which he had given to his son Joseph and "six acres of tillage belonging to the Old Field and four acres belonging to the Brook Meadow," which he had given to his son Jonathan. In his will, Jonathan gave this land to Moses and Ruth, the children of his sister Mary Foster. Wait John seems to have concluded to leave home and go away to try his fortune, for we find that in 1704 he sold the homestead to his brother Nathaniel and went to Connecticut to live.

Nathaniel was a man prominent in public affairs. He was town-treasurer, selectman five years and went as representative four years. In 1723 he is styled "Corporal" and in 1728 "Quartermaster". Over a hundred years later, when the old chimney of the house was taken down in 1845, there was found in a niche of the chimney a paper which proved to be his commission from Lieut.-Gov. William Dummer, as Quartermaster, and dated Aug. 16, 1723.



Boreman

In 1736, the "year of an epidemic," the throat distemper, he lost his two children by death. Left without heirs, he must have sent to his brother John, in Connecticut, for one of the sons to come and care for him in his old age, for his nephew John is found living here after 1744 by the recorded births of children, and the homestead was given to him in his uncle's will. Nathaniel lived to be over 90 years of age. In his will he remembers most of his own and his wife's relations, making abundant provision, also, for his housekeeper Mrs. Elizabeth Stephens. He also gives the "Church in Topsfield £5. 6s. 8d. towards building a new meeting-house provided they set it in the same place."

His wife Abigail united with the church Aug. 30, 1719, and he, Oct. 29, 1749. Abigail died Aug. 11, 1749. He died Mar. 7, 1758, "an aged man."

WILL OF NATHANIEL BORDMAN.

"In the name of God amen the tenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred fifty & six, I Nathaniel Bordman of Topsfield in the County of Essex in New England, gentleman, being of perfect mind and memory, thanks be given unto Almighty God therefor, calling to mind the mortality of my body, & knowing that it is appointed for men once to die, do make & ordain this my last Will & Testament, that is to say principally & first of all, I give and recommend my Soul into the Hands of God that gave it, hoping through the merits, death & passion of my Savior Jesus Christ to have full & free pardon of all my sins, and to inherit Everlasting Life; and my body I commit to the Earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my Executors hereafter named, nothing doubting but at the general Resurrection I shall Receive the same again by the mighty power of God & as touching such worldly Estate as it hath pleased Almighty God to bless me with, I give demise and dispose of the same in the following manner & form; that is to say

"Imprimis I give to the children of my Daughter [in-law] Martha Chapman deceast the sum of two pounds thirteen shillings & four pence Lawfull money to be equally divided among them and to be paid in two years after my Decease.

"Item I give to my Cozen Samuel Putnam of Danvers the sum of seventeen pounds Lawfull money to be paid him in one year after my Decease.

"Item I give unto my Cozen Jephthah Putnam of Sutton the Sum of two pounds thirteen shillings & four pence Lawfull money to be paid him in two years after my Decease.

"Item I give unto my Cozen Henry Putnam of Charleston the sum of fourteen pounds six shillings & eight pence Lawfull money to be paid in one year after my Decease.

"Item I give unto Mrs. Elizabeth Stephens the sum of sixteen pounds Lawfull money to be paid in one year after my Decease and allso I give her the feather bed shee now lies on with sufficient clothes for one bed, allso a little iron pott & a little iron kettle and allso a little Spinning wheel, and allso a chamber table, and allso two pewter platters, two plates and two chairs, and allso the Horse or Horse kind I shall be owner of at my Decease, with the furnituer belonging to said horse and two good cows and six sheep, and half the Corn both Indian & English I shall have in my house or field at my Decease, together with one half of my meat Butter & Cheese, and ye one half of my live swine, all the above Articles to be at her own dispose as shee shall see cause, and shee to come into possession of the whole, except the money immediately after my Decease together with the one half of the cyder I shall leave at my decease, and my Will is that my Executors hereafter named shall keep the afores^d live creatures on the place with good keeping for one year after my Decease and it is to be understood that the Bed Clothes above mentioned is to be the best coverlid & two best blankets & two best sheets. I allso give to Mrs. Elizabeth Stephens the use and improvement of the West lower room in my Dwelling House with a privilege for her bed in the East Chamber and sufficient cellar Room for her own use for four years after my decease, and five cords of wood for her fier Ready cutt and brought to the door as shee shall need the same for the above said years, the aboves^d Mrs. Elizabeth Stephens being & for some time hath been my House-keeper, for which Reason I have given her what is above expressed. I allso give her the under bed & bolster & two pillers & two pillar cases belonging to said Bed.

"Item I give unto my couzen Elijah Bordman of Preston the sum of six pounds thirteen shillings & four pence Lawfull money to be paid him in two years after my decease.

"Item I give unto my Couzen Joseph Bordman the sum of one pound six shillings & eight pence Lawfull money to be paid unto him two years after my decease.

"Item I give unto the relations of my wife lately deceast as followeth Viz

"To children of Henry Rolfe Esq. in Newbury deceast the sum of three pounds Lawfull money and

"To children of Elizabeth Putnam deceast Viz—to Henry Putnam & Apphiah Porter two pounds Lawfull money equally between them &

"To my sister in Law Mrs. Dorothy Rolfe deceast her children the sum of three pounds Lawfull money to be equally divided between them &

"To Samuel Rolfe of Newbury twenty shillings Lawfull money &

"To Martha Titcomb the wife of Josiah Titcomb of Newbury twenty shillings Lawfull money &

"To Dorothy Greenleaf sister to Mr. Samuel Rolfe of Newbury twenty shillings Lawfull money &

"To Capt John Whipple of Ipswich twenty shillings Lawfull money &

"To Hannah Whipple of Ipswich twenty shillings Lawfull money all my aforesaid Wife's Relations to be paid in one year & a half after my Decease.

"Item I give to the three youngest daughters of my brother John Bordman of Preston deceast as followeth Viz To Mary Williams twenty shillings Lawfull money and to Eunice Perkins twenty six shillings & eight pence Lawfull money & one sheep and to Lois Cotterell twenty shillings Lawfull money to be paid in one year after my Decease.

"Item I give unto the children of my brother Joseph Bordman late of Topsfield deceast as followeth Viz To my couzen Hannah Perkins twenty shillings Lawfull money and to my couzen Abigail Commings twenty shillings Lawfull money—and to my Couzen Moses Foster twenty shillings Lawfull money and to my Couzen Ruth Wildes twenty shillings Lawfull money, all the last mentioned sums to be paid in two years after my Decease.

"Item I give unto the Church in the Town of Topsfield one pound six shillings & eight pence Lawfull money to be paid in one year after my Decease

"Item I give unto the town of Topsfield five pounds six shillings & eight pence Lawfull money towards building a new meeting House in the Town for the Worship of God provided they sett it in the same place where the old meeting House stands in Topsfield to be paid half a year after s^d House is raised.

"Item I give to my couzen John Bordman in Topsfield all my lands and meadows & Buildings in Topsfield aforesaid, and all Lands or Marsh in Ipswich or in any other place where the same may be found together with all the instruments for husbandry.

"Item I give to John Back who hath lived in the house sometime with me two pounds Lawfull money or a good cow, in half a year after my Decease.

"Item I give unto my Couzen Nathaniel Bordman a feather Bed & bed clothes convenient for it & allso a two year old heifer & one half of my wearing clothes & one Bible.

"Item I give unto my Couzen Hannah Putnam wife to Henry Putnam one steer a year old.

"Item I give unto Jephthah Putnam Jonathan Rolfe Elijah Bordman Joseph Bordman Hannah Putnam wife to Henry Putnam Eunice Perkins wife to Stephen Perkins Moses Foster Ruth Wildes wife to Jacob Wildes & to my couzens Abigail Bordman and Hannah Perkins the wife of Jacob Perkins & to Mrs. Elizabeth Stephens over and above what I have already given them all the remaining part of my Estate that is already or shall be hereafter given away to be equally divided among them.

"Item I give unto my Couzen Samuel Putnam over & above what I have already given him my great Brass kettle.

"Item I give unto my Couzen John Bordman over and above what I have already given him two third parts of the cattle & sheep that may be left at my Decease besides what I have already given away in this Will and allso half the corn that I shall leave.

"I do hereby constitute & Ordain the abovesaid John Bordman one of my executors to this my Last Will & Testa-

ment, who is to pay and discharge all my debts & legacies & funeral charges. I do also constitute & appoint my Couzens Samuel Putnam and Henry Putnam my other two Executors to see this my Last Will and Testament fulfilled. And I do utterly disallow Revoke disannull all & every other former wills legacies & bequests by me heretofore made Ratifying & confirming this & no other to be my Last Will and Testament, in witness whereof I have hereunto sett my Hand & Seal the day & year abovesaid or written.

"Signed sealed published & Declared by the s^d Nathaniel Bordman as his Last Will & Testament in presence of us the subscribers

s^d Tobijah Perkins

Daniel Gould

Thomas Baker

his

Nathaniel V⁷ Bordman" [Seal]

mark

Children of Nathaniel and Abigail:

17. NATHANIEL, b. Apr. 9, 1711; m. Apr. 1, 1736, Martha Perley of Ipswich. He died Aug. 26, 1736, and she m. 2nd, John Chapman, jr. and their children were remembered in the will of Nathaniel Bordman, father of the first husband.
18. ABIGAIL, bapt. Sept. 5, 1714; d. Sept. 13, 1736.

12

(WAIT) JOHN BOARDMAN, born in Topsfield, Aug. 23, 1676, married May 4, 1713; Mary, daughter of Capt. William and Hannah Billings of Preston, Conn. The standing of the family may be learned from the fact that a brother of Mary, Rev. William Billings, was a graduate of Yale. According to the custom in those days, the names of the class were given in the order corresponding to the rank of their families. William Billings stood third in the list. Jonathan Edwards, the noted theologian, was a classmate and he ranked fifth.

From the records of Preston we learn that David Borman, John's younger brother, was the first of the name to appear in the town, buying land there in 1703. In 1715, he sold his first purchase, and going north about a mile, he bought again, 140 acres for £200, and here he died unmarried in 1724, only four months after the death in Topsfield of his twin brother Jonathan. This homestead in some way, not recorded, passed into the hands of Eleazer Putnam, who must

have been the eldest son of his sister Hannah, for in a subsequent transfer of a part of it, Eleazer speaks of the former owner as, "my uncle David Bordman."

Nathaniel also bought land there, bounded north by David's land, but sold the same shortly after, as recorded, to "my brother John Bordman, formerly of Topsfield, Massachusetts." Thus John, to whom the father had given the homestead in Topsfield, and Nathaniel, who had bought land in Preston, made an exchange which changed the whole after course of their lives. After David's death, John sold this tract of land bought of Nathaniel, and purchased two thirds of the farm that was David's. Eleazer the grantor speaks of him in the transfer as, "my Uncle John Bordman." Here John resided until his death and the same has remained in the possession of his descendants to this day, unless a change has been recently made. In the baptismal records at Preston appears the following,—“Apr. 1, 1739—John Bordman, adult, Mary Bordman, adult. Hannah, child of John Bordman.” He died Feb. 2, 1739. His widow survived him many years, dying May 24, 1776.

Children of John and Mary:

19. UNIS, b. ———; d. Feb. 6, 1714.
20. A child, b. Nov. 15, 1715; d. Nov. 20, 1715.
21. JOHN, b. Dec. 21, 1716.
22. HANNAH, b. Oct. 20, 1718.
23. ELIJAH, b. Mar. 13, 1720; d. Dec. 20, 1759; m. Mar. 15, 1749, Mary Tyler, b. Mar. 13, 1720-1, Preston. Children: Henry; Elijah, m. 1st, ——— Coit, 2nd, Sabrina Crocker; Jonas, m. 1st, Lorana Benton, 2nd, Elizabeth Jewett; John, m. Clarinda Starbuck; Mary, m. John Tyler.
24. JOSEPH, b. Oct. 20, 1722; d. Sept. 23, 1796; m. Sept. 8, 1749, Rachel Killam. Children: David, m. Jemima Kinney; Jonathan, m. Priscilla Safford; Elisha; Hezekiah, m. Hannah Cook; Mary, m. ——— Robbins; Elizabeth, m. ——— Robbins; Joseph; Rachel, m. Andrew Hewitt; Benjamin, m. Sabra Brown; Eunice, m. 1st, Thomas Meach, 2nd, Merrill Safford; Lois, m. 1st, Dennison Kinney, 2nd, Benjamin Town; Samuel, m. Nancy ———.

Joseph was commissioned in 1776, Captain of the 2nd company, or train band, of the 8th Regiment of Conn. His sons David and Hezekiah, and nephew Elijah were in his company.

25. MARY, b. Mar. 20, 1724; m. Oct. 12, 1743, Henry Williams.
26. UNIS, b. July 10, 1728; d. Feb. 1, 1813; m. Aug. 10, 1748, Capt. Stephen, son of John and Dorothy (Wildes) Perkins of Topsfield, and lived in Topsfield. Children: Dorothy, m. Nathaniel

- Averill; Mary, d. aged 26; Abigail, m. Nathaniel Hammond.
27. LOIS, b. Oct. 14, 1730; m. John Cottrell.

21

CAPT. JOHN BOARDMAN, born in Preston, Conn., Dec. 21, 1716, married Jan. 26, 1736, Elizabeth Cagwin, born Feb. 8, 1714-15, daughter of John and Hannah (Brown) Kegwin, of Stonington, Conn. Her ancestors belonged to a party of colonists who settled in Voluntown, Conn., and organized the first and for many years the only Presbyterian Church in the State. He lived in Preston until after the birth of the fourth child, which is recorded there in 1744, and then came to Topsfield to live with his Uncle Nathaniel, who gave him the homestead by will. The birth of the next child is recorded in Topsfield. In the Preston church records among the names of those who had "owned the covenant" were John Bordman and Elizabeth his wife. They became members of the church in Topsfield, Nov. 23, 1746. He held town offices as tything man, fence viewer, constable, warden, hogreeve, school committee, surveyor, overseer, committee of safety and selectman. He espoused the cause of freedom by becoming a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He died Apr. 7, 1780, and is called "Capt. John Bordman, Gent.," in the records. His widow died Feb. 3, 1789.

Children of John and Elizabeth:

28. HANNAH, b. 1737, in Preston, Conn.; d. Dec. 30, 1814, in Topsfield; m. Feb. 23, 1761, Lieut. Daniel, son of Philip and Dinah (Hobbs) Towne. No children.
29. ABIGAIL, b. 1739, in Preston; d. July 8, 1786, in Topsfield; m. Jan. 4, 1763, Stephen, son of Stephen and Rebecca (Peabody) Foster of Topsfield. Children: Nathaniel, m. Salome Foster; Matilda, m. Samuel Bradstreet; Abigail, m. Thomas Cummings. Stephen Foster m. 2nd, Sarah Dorman, lived on the John Smith farm, in Topsfield on the road leading to Linebrook.
30. NATHANIEL, b. 1741, in Preston; "died in ye war, 1760."
31. LOIS, b. 1744, in Preston; d. Dec. 6, 1792; m. Apr. 26, 1763, Thomas, son of Thomas and Lydia (Richardson) Cummings. Lived on the "Reuben Smith farm", Topsfield. Children: Jonas, m. Hepzibah Knowlton; Joseph; Thomas, m. Abigail Foster; Nathaniel; Daniel; John Boardman, m. 1st, Rebecca Balch, of Topsfield, 2nd, Martha Knowlton, of Hamilton.
32. ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 18, 1746, in Topsfield; m. Benjamin Johnson, of Ipswich. After the birth of their seventh child they

- went to Limerick, Me., and were among the first settlers of that town, Mary, the eighth child, being the first white child born in that place. He was town clerk in 1782, and deacon of the Congregational Church for many years. Children: Boardman, m. Keziah Foster; Daniel, m. Susannah Perkins; Benjamin, sea captain; Joseph, m. Betsey McKusick; Josiah, m. Esther Perkins; Hannah, m. Asa Perkins of Topsfield, and lived there; Elizabeth, m. Daniel Hazeltine; Mary, m. Joseph Gilpatrick; John, married, and lived in Burlington, Vt.
33. JOHN, b. Sept. 24, 1748; d. Jan. 28, 1771; m. Nov. 8, 1770, Bethiah Giddings, of Ipswich. She m. 2nd, Josiah Fitts of Ipswich, 3rd, June 3, 1777, John Gould, jr., of Topsfield.
34. MARY, b. Mar. 12, 1751; d. May 5, 1803; m. Dec. 6, 1781, Josiah, son of Thomas and Anna (Kettell) Cummings. Lived in Andover.
35. DANIEL, b. Dec. 26, 1752.
36. EUNICE, b. Feb. 1, 1755; d. July 12, 1768.

35

CAPT. DANIEL BOARDMAN, born in Topsfield Dec. 26, 1752, married (pub.) Nov. 24, 1776, Lydia Bishop of Rowley. Daniel was attending school away from home when his only brother suddenly sickened and died leaving the father alone upon the farm. He obeyed the call of duty and came home to be a comfort and help to the bereaved parents. After the death of his father he came into possession of the homestead by buying out the rights of his five sisters and their husbands, according to the following contract;—"Oct. 2, 1782. We, Daniel Towne of Topsfield, gentleman, and Hannah his wife, and Stephen Foster of Topsfield, yeoman, and Abigail his wife, and Thomas Cummings, gentleman, of Topsfield, and Lois his wife, and Benjamin Johnson, joiner, of Limerick, Co. of York, Me., and Elizabeth his wife, and Josiah Cummings of Andover, yeoman, and Mary his wife, all of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for and in consideration of £20 given to us by our brother Daniel Boardman, yeoman, aforesaid, to our full satisfaction and content, all being children of, and heirs to, the estate that our honored father, Capt. John Boardman, late of Topsfield, deceased, died seized of, intestate; also in consideration that we have received two thirds part of our father's personal estate, &c. &c. give up all claim to our father's estate."

Daniel served the town as tythingman, warden, fish committee, hayward, surveyor, and school committee. He was

a captain of the militia in Topsfield, also a soldier in the Revolution. He died May 1, 1803, aged 50. The Salem Register, May 9, 1803, speaks thus of the funeral services:—"On Tuesday last was interred at Topsfield, Capt. Daniel Boardman, with every token of respect for his memory, and sympathy for his afflicted family. As it was on the day assigned to military parade and review, the militia company in the town, the command of which he had recently resigned, appeared under arms on the occasion, commanded by Capt. Bradstreet, and went through those movements and positions usual on such occasions, attended with solemn music.—The order and decorum of the military made a favorable impression on a numerous assemblage of people. The solemnity observable on the occasion was expressive of the public estimation of an honest man, a good neighbor, and a worthy citizen." Mr. David Kimball of Portsmouth, N. H., one of Topsfield's worthy sons, once spoke of being a witness to the scene. He said he was a very small lad and rode on the horse with his father. The sight of the Company drawn up in military array in front of the house and the solemnity of the service, so impressed him that it became indelibly stamped upon his memory.

His widow, Lydia, after having buried in Topsfield her second husband, John Batchelder, went to spend the remaining years of her life with her daughter Betsey Marden, in Pittsfield, N. H., and passing away Oct. 12, 1841, at the age of 88, was laid in her last resting-place among the New Hampshire hills.

Children of Daniel and Lydia:

37. EUNICE, b. Jan. 8, 1778; d. May 2, 1852; m. 1st, Nov. 30, 1797, Jonathan Porter of Danvers; 2nd, Oct. 16, 1810, Jeremiah Putnam of Danvers. Their only child, Joseph Porter Putnam, when not quite five years old, was crossing the bridge at Danversport, where he lived, and a drove of sheep came along. Becoming frightened, he climbed the railing and, leaning over too far, fell into the water and was drowned.
38. JOHN, b. Oct. 10, 1779.
39. BISHOP, b. Sept. 26, 1781; d. Oct. 20, 1853, in Danvers, unm. He spent the last of his days with his brother Nathaniel.
40. DANIEL, b. Nov. 11, 1783.
41. BETSEY, b. Jan. 8, 1785; d. Aug. 10, 1875, at Pittsfield, N. H.; m. Mar. 4, 1824, David Marden. One child, Julia Marden, d. aged 24 years.

42. LYDIA, b. 1787; d. Sept. 9, 1796, "8 yrs. old."
43. NATHANIEL, b. Sept. 29, 1790.
44. SALLY, b. Dec. 3, 1793; d. Aug. 28, 1872; m. Mar. 12, 1812, Benjamin, b. Dec. 22, 1793; d. Mar. 29, 1879, son of Jacob and Rachel (Cain) Towne; lived in Topsfield. Children: Benjamin Boardman, m. Esther Peabody; Alfred Porter, m. Harriet Newell Peabody; Jacob Aden, m. Sarah Peabody; Eunice Elizabeth, m. Benjamin Glazier; Elisha Huntington, m. Ann Sillars; Jeremiah Stone, died young; Sally Ann, m. Charles Procter; Caroline Haskell.

38

JOHN BOARDMAN, born in Topsfield, Oct. 10, 1779, married, Mar. 18, 1802, Rebecca, born Jan. 7, 1782, daughter of John and Bethiah (Giddings) Gould. They lived in Topsfield. He died June 17, 1856, and his widow died May 12, 1861.

Children of John and Rebecca:

45. JOHN, b. 1802.
46. LYDIA, b. Jan. 10, 1804; m. 1st, Thomas Lord (Child: Charles Lord, m. Lizzie Trask), 2nd, Capt. William Weirs. Lived in Salem.
47. EUNICE, b. Apr. 9, 1806; d. July 7, 1872; m. July 17, 1827, Benjamin Franklin Rogers of Salem. Lived in Salem. Children: Eunice Rebecca, m. Capt. Charles C. Osgood; Joseph Porter, m. Mary Wilson; Nancy Augusta, m. Robert Barr; Lydia Lord, m. John Boyd; Benjamin Franklin, m. Fannie Sleeper.
48. SALLY, b. Oct. 24, 1808; d. July 11, 1882; m. (pub.) July 29, 1832, Cyrus, son of Aaron and Lucy (Hobbs) Kneeland. Lived in Topsfield and Georgetown. Children: Cyrus Alonzo, m. Eliza Welch; Melissa, m. John Scates; Edgar, m. Rosetta Sullivan; Lydia, m. William Spofford; Charles, m. Lizzie Hunkins; Mary, m. Ansel Sleeper; Asa Pingree, d. in car coming home on furlough during Civil War; Frank; James; Rebecca.
49. DANIEL, b. Apr. 11, 1811.

40

DANIEL BOARDMAN, born in Topsfield, Nov. 11, 1783, married Mar. 15, 1804, Elizabeth, born Mar. 17, 1785, daughter of Zaccheus and Anna (Brown) Gould. They lived in Topsfield. He died at sea, and she married, second, Artemus Perley of Boxford.

Children of Daniel and Elizabeth:

50. ELIZABETH, b. 1804; m. Aug. 4, 1822, Samuel Janes. Lived in

Topsfield. She d. May 6, 1875. Children: Eunice Gould, m. James Connelly; John Collins, m. 1st, Sophia —, 2nd, Sarah —; Samuel Augustus, m. Eliza Brown; Daniel Boardman, m. 1st, Orissa Andrews, 2nd, Cynthia Wildes; Elizabeth, m. John Ingalls; Joseph Porter, m. Margaret P. Hobson; Mary Ann, m. Nahum Getchell; Emily Augusta, m. James Wilson; Susan Maria, m. Robert Getchell; Wm. Henry, unm.; Harriet Ellen, m. Herbert Niles; Theodora, m. Benjamin Hall; Julia Preston, m. George Gerry.

51. ANNA BROWN, b. Aug. 30, 1806; m. Dec., 1824, Samuel Goodale of Lunenburg, Vt. She d. Nov. 12, 1871 and he d. Jan. 3, 1872. Children: Elizabeth Anne, m. Aaron Pillsbury of Georgetown; Arabella Johnson, m. Silas Page Lake; Lisa Mary, m. William B. Pillsbury of Georgetown; Juliana Aurelia, m. Allen Gould; Susan Maria, m. Cleveland Gould (At a family gathering a few years ago, five generations were represented, including the mother of Mr. Gould, 95 yrs. old, and his great-granddaughter, Dorothy B. Chase, an infant.); Elmira Minerva, m. Albert Walbridge of Worcester; Nancy Jane, m. George Savary of Groveland; Huldah Perley, m. Moses H. Harriman of Groveland; Samuel Densmore, m. Mary Frances Wiggin of Reading; Charles Alden, m. Abigail Jelleson of Rowley; Arthur Ward, lost at sea, Sept., 1867.
52. DANIEL, b. Dec. 12, 1808.

43

NATHANIEL BOARDMAN, born in Topsfield, Sept. 29, 1790, married, first, May 16, 1816, Nancy, born Oct. 30, 1795, daughter of Israel and Anna (Endicott) Putnam. She died Mar. 19, 1823, and he married, second, Nov. 25, 1824, Anna, born Oct. 27, 1792, daughter of David and Elenor (Haskell) Putnam. He was a shoe manufacturer and lived in Danvers. He was for many years one of the Trustees of the Danvers Savings Bank. He died in Danvers, Oct. 27, 1876, and his wife died June 27, 1872.

Children of Nathaniel and Nancy:

53. ISRAEL PUTNAM, b. Apr. 16, 1817.

Children of Nathaniel and Anna:

54. NANCY ELLEN, b. Nov. 28, 1825, in Danvers; m. Apr. 12, 1855, Edward Augustus Lord of Ipswich. They lived in Danvers and Evanston, Ill., where she died Mar. 11, 1891. Children: Anna Putnam, m. Frank Edwin Miller of Evanston; Frank Elmer; Alonzo Boardman; Percy Augustus; Mary Wade.
55. CAROLINE HASKELL, b. Mar. 28, 1829; d. Feb. 7, 1833.

- 56. NATHANIEL HOLTEN, b. Mar. 28, 1829.
- 57. ALONZO BISHOP, b. June 26, 1831; d. Feb. 9, 1848.
- 58. HORACE WEBSTER, b. June 3, 1834.

45

JOHN BOARDMAN, born in Topsfield, 1802, married Nov. 22, 1838, Louisa Searle, born May 19, 1808, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Searle) McKenzie. They lived in Topsfield. He died Feb. 24, 1884, and his widow died Mar. 10, 1887.

Children of John and Louisa Searle:

- 59. THOMAS GREENLEAF, b. Feb. 12, 1839. Went west to live.
- 60. ADELAIDE LOUISA, b. Sept. 9, 1841; m. Aug. 22, 1868, Benjamin Colby, son of Benjamin C. and Elizabeth (Goodell) Dodd.
- 61. EUNICE PUTNAM, b. Jan. 4, 1844; d. Apr. 6, 1853.
- 62. ELIZABETH, b. Jan. 30, 1846; m. July 2, 1868, Francis Creelman Frame of Boxford. Live in Topsfield. Children: Della May, m. Fred Deering; Bessie Louise, m. John Leonard Fiske; Ralph Greenleaf, m. Rose M. Libby; Grace Adelaide; Roy Francis; Elsie Belle; Bernice Damon.
- 63. ALFRED, b. June 24, 1848; d. Apr. 28, 1851.

49

DANIEL BOARDMAN, born in Topsfield, Apr. 11, 1811, married Sarah Bruce of Salem. They lived in Salem and Boston.

Children of Daniel and Sarah:

- 64. AUGUSTA, m. Joseph de Freys.
- 65. SARAH, m. Charles Eames. Child: Nellie Augusta.
- 66. GEORGE, b. in Salem; m. Lucy Turner. Children: Augusta, Daniel.
- 67. CHARLES.

52

DANIEL BOARDMAN, born in Topsfield, Dec. 12, 1808, married Apr. 29, 1830, Mehitable Balch, born Nov. 19, 1813, daughter of Moses and Phebe (Brocklebank) Nelson of Georgetown. He was a musician of some note and during the Civil War was a member of the band attached to the 17th Regt. Massachusetts Volunteers. He died in Georgetown, June 18, 1891.

Children of Daniel and Mehitable Balch:

68. MARY ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 25, 1830, in Georgetown; m. May 20, 1848, Hiram A. Bagley. Children: Emma Frances; Charles; William; Frank; Cora Picolomini; Annie Florence; Herbert Prescott.
69. CHARLES GREENLEAF, b. Mar. 17, 1833.
70. MEHITABLE NELSON, b. Dec. 9, 1834, in South Danvers; m. Dec. 15, 1853, Proctor S. Dwinnell. Children: Frank Story; P. Everett; George Nelson.
71. OLIVE MARIA, b. Mar. 18, 1837, in Marblehead; m. June 18, 1855, George E. Batchelder of Topsfield. Children: Grace Ellen, d. 1884; George Wellington.
72. PHEBE AUGUSTA, b. Oct. 9, 1839, in Georgetown; m. Apr. 3, 1865, Charles H. Dow. Child: Helen Elizabeth.
73. ABBIE HULDAH, b. Feb. 3, 1842, in Georgetown; m. May 1, 1863, Alphonso Munday of Topsfield, who d. Mar. 30, 1880. Child: Thomas Fred.
74. SARAH CHARLOTTE, b. June 10, 1844, in Georgetown; m. Dec. 8, 1869, Henry Browning, who d. Aug. 10, 1873.
75. MOSES NELSON, b. Oct. 3, 1846.
76. ELLA SOPHRONIA, b. May 30, 1851, in Boxford; d. Jan. 19, 1865.

53

ISRAEL PUTNAM BOARDMAN, born in Danvers, Apr. 16, 1817, married July 11, 1842, Caroline Elizabeth, born Mar. 15, 1823, daughter of Moses and Mehitabel (Upton) Gould. He was a shoe manufacturer and lived in Danvers, where he died Feb. 17, 1891.

Children of Israel Putnam and Caroline Elizabeth:

77. MARY ALICE, b. June 10, 1844; m. Oct. 17, 1865, George Faxon of Quincy. Children: Caroline B.; Grace B.; Endicott.
78. LEWIS AUGUSTUS, b. June 21, 1846.
79. MINERVA INEZ, b. Mar. 22, 1850; m. Dr. Samuel N. French.

56

NATHANIEL HOLTEN BOARDMAN, born in Danvers, Mar. 28, 1829, married Dec. 16, 1857, Harriet Maria, born Jan. 16, 1833, daughter of Simeon and Harriet (Whittier) Putnam. They lived in Danvers, where she died Sept. 19, 1882.

Children of Nathaniel Holten and Harriet Maria:

80. ELIZABETH GARDINER, b. Dec. 1, 1861; m. June 1, 1893, Charles W., son of William O. and Martha (Caldwell) Hood. Live in Danversport.
81. RALPH HOLTEN, b. June 30, 1867.

58

HORACE WEBSTER BOARDMAN, born in Danvers, June 3, 1834, married Nov. 25, 1876, Lucy, born Sept. 2, 1848, daughter of Noah B. and Mary F. (Lane) Church of Newburyport. They live in Danvers.

Child of Horace Webster and Lucy:

82. LESLIE PUTNAM, b. Apr. 29, 1880; m. Apr. 23, 1902, Myra, b. Aug. 10, 1883, daughter of John and Margaret Haines. Live in Danvers.

69

CHARLES GREENLEAF BOARDMAN, born in Georgetown, Mar. 17, 1833, married May 28, 1867, Louise Frances Nichols. They lived in Roxbury. She died Jan. 3, 1876.

Children of Charles Greenleaf and Louise Frances:

83. MABEL LOUISE, b. July 18, 1869; d. Apr. 30, 1875.
84. CHARLES SETH, b. Nov. 29, 1873.

75

MOSES NELSON BOARDMAN, born Oct. 3, 1846, in Georgetown, married Sept. 28, 1867, Martha, born Nov. 12, 1848, daughter of Thomas K. and Louisa (Morgan) Leach of Topsfield. They live in Georgetown where he is engaged in the grocery business.

Children of Moses Nelson and Martha:

85. WILLIE NELSON, b. May 6, 1870; d. July 13, 1870.
86. HARRY WOODBURY, b. May 6, 1874.
87. SETH HOWARD, b. Aug. 3, 1882.

81

RALPH HOLTEN BOARDMAN, born in Danvers, June 30, 1867, married Sept. 30, 1886, Helen Frances Crocker, born June 29, 1869. They live in Danvers.

Children of Ralph Holten and Helen Frances.

88. CLEON WHITTIER, b. June 12, 1887; d. Sept. 12, 1889.
89. GLADYS PUTNAM, b. May 6, 1889.
90. HOLTEN GARDINER, b. Jan. 12, 1891.
91. NELSON, b. Apr. 20, 1896.
92. RODNEY, b. Feb. 21, 1898.

86

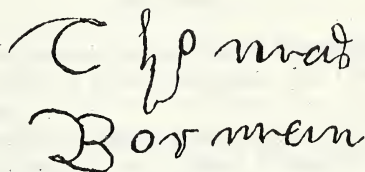
HARRY WOODBURY BOARDMAN, born in Georgetown, May 6, 1874, married June 10, 1895, Blanche, born Jan. 24, 1875, in Brookfield, daughter of William and Annie (Hilton) Allen. Live at Worcester.

Child of Harry Woodbury and Blanche:

93. NELLIE B., b. Apr. 2, 1897.

In 1807, the heirs of Capt. Daniel Boardman sold a part of the farm and one-half the house to John P. Peabody, who was a descendant of Joseph Boardman, through his daughter Abigail Cummings. In 1835, they sold the remaining part of the farm and the other half of the house to Benjamin Boardman Towne, a grandson of Capt. Daniel Boardman. In 1843, B. B. Towne bought out John P. Peabody, thus owning the whole Boardman farm, and the homestead remains in the possession of his heirs at the present time. Thus it is plainly seen that the Borman homestead has been occupied by Daniel Borman and his descendants to the eighth generation, including the children of one of the present heirs. Daniel Borman, the first settler, has not a representative in Topsfield today bearing his name. Through the daughters, however, he is represented by a great many of its citizens, bearing the names of Averill, Balch, Cummings, Gould, Peterson, Perkins, Todd, and Towne. The house, which was built on its present site in 1697 for Daniel and Hannah Hutchinson Borman was considered unusually large for those times. In 1843, when it came into the possession of Benj. B. Towne, few changes, probably, had been made, and, as may be imagined, it was in rather a dilapidated condition, but the old oaken frame remained firm and strong. The large old chimney was taken down that year, and the house remodeled, and with the various changes since made, there is little today to remind one of its extreme age, except the old-fashioned beams, now encased, to be seen in some of the rooms, and the brick and mortar packing between the inner and outer walls.

The worn attic stairs, and under the eaves the broken loom and leaning wheel, the motionless swifts and silent reel, tell their own story of past labor and long rest.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Thos Borman". The letters are dark and fluid, with a large initial "T" and a long, sweeping "B".

Facsimile of the signature of Thomas Borman, 1601-1673.

The illustrations used in connection with this genealogy are reprinted from *The Boardman Genealogy*, Hartford, 1895, through the courtesy of William F. J. Boardman of Hartford, Conn.

VITAL STATISTICS OF TOPSFIELD, MASS.

FOR THE YEAR 1902.

BIRTHS.

1902.

- Jan. 5. Mary, dau. of John and Annie (Roach) Fitzgibbons.
Feb. 6. Mary Eliza, dau. of Fred Maximilian and Cora Pearle (Kneeland) Williams.
Feb. 12. Alice Louisa, dau. of George Henry and Julia Grace (Kelley) Sweeney.
Feb. 17. Clarence Joseph, son of Manuel Frederick and Florence May (Brown) Castle.
Mar. 10. Roger Bradstreet, son of William Henry and Margaret Lena (Cullinane) Walsh.
Mar. 16. Thomas Wentworth, Jr., son of Thomas Wentworth and Alice Crowninshield (Rogers) Peirce.
June 14. Hazel Kirk, dau. of George Robert and Mary Ann (McQuarrie) Deering.
July 4. Lillian, dau. of Herbert James and Lillian Emily (Wheeler) Wyckoff.
July 15. Doris Abbie, dau. of Harland S. and Maud (Fuller) Pierce.
Sept. 30. Theodora, dau. of Thomas and Alice May (Peabody) Carmichael.
Oct. 4. David James, son of William Shelley and Edith Mary (McCormack) Andrews.
Oct. 8. Herbert Collins, son of Charles Hobart and Mary Elizabeth (Collins) Lake.
Oct. 17. Thomas Arthur Parker, son of Arthur Myron and Elizabeth (Dickson) Williamson.
Nov. 14. Thelma Annie, dau. of Charles Frank and Emma (Wallace) Welch.
Dec. 23. Leslie Randall, son of Ephraim Peabody and Marguerite Agnes (Cope-land) Ferguson.

MARRIAGES.

1902.		
April	1.	{ James Everett Sanders (Topsfield), son of James and Josie (Tinkham) Sanders. Mary A. Doyle (Ipswich), daughter of John and Anne (Nolan) Doyle.
April	29.	{ Timothy Joseph Hickey (Topsfield), son of John and Bridget (Dunne) Hickey. Catherine Teresa Leary (Boston), daughter of Patrick and Johannah (Sullivan) Leary.
May	26.	{ Frank A. Crosby (Bridgewater), son of Sylvester and Mary J. (Crosby) Crosby. Elsie McLean (Danvers), daughter of John and Sarah (McDougal) McLean.
June	18.	{ Thomas Lincoln Jenkins (Topsfield), son of Loyal Lovejoy and Mary Jane (Norton) Jenkins. Lucy Maud Garbutt (Revere), daughter of Andrew and Lucy Ann (Dunderdale) Garbutt.
June	25.	{ Francis Field Lefavour (Topsfield), son of Albert and Harriet Rachel (Whiting) Lefavour. Dora Annette Cooke (Topsfield), daughter of Samuel and Dinah (Blake) Cooke.
Aug.	31.	{ Herbert Stone Hutchings (Topsfield), son of Urban P. and Esther Wildes (Stone) Hutchings. Annie Lee Poole (Topsfield), daughter of Benjamin and Annie E. (Bartlett) Poole.
Oct.	8	{ Melvin White Smerage (Topsfield), son of Fred and Ella Augusta (Chapman) Smerage. Bessie Evelyn Welch (Topsfield), daughter of Charles Frank and Emma (Wallace) Welch.
Oct.	29.	{ James Alvin Gould (Topsfield), son of Samuel and Betsey (Scudder) Gould. Mary Gertrude Lowe (Cooper, Me.), daughter of John Alvin and Esther (Nodden) Lowe.

DEATHS.

1902.		
Jan.	5.	Elmore Johnson, son of Josephus and Maria (Willington) Johnson, 75 yrs. 7 mos. 2 dys.
Jan.	28.	John Bailey, son of John and Nancy (Doe) Bailey, aged 71 yrs. 7 mos. 7 days.
Feb.	6.	*Albert W. McEuan, son of Henry and Caroline (Newcome) McEuan, aged 18 yrs. 8 mos. 6 dys.
Feb.	17.	Frederick Stiles, son of Daniel and Betty (Peabody) Stiles, aged 87 yrs.
Apr.	1.	Abba Atossa, wife of Wm. H. Walsh, and dau. of Cornelius B. and Eunice (Bradstreet) Bradstreet, aged 62 yrs. 11 mos. 26 dys.
Apr.	9.	Caroline Perkins, dau. of Ephraim and Sophronia (Cole) Perkins, aged 41 yrs. 23 dys.
Apr.	16.	Esther Wildes, widow of Urban P. Hutchings, and dau. of Jeremiah and Esther (Wildes) Stone, aged 73 yrs. 4 mos.

DEATHS (Continued.)

- May 12. Oscar R. Curtis, son of Francis and Lillian (Brian) Curtis, aged 32 yrs. 4 mos. 12 dys.
- June 7. *Frank H. Wentworth, of Linebrook Parish, Ipswich, son of Ruben F. and Mary A. (Smith) Wentworth, aged 43 yrs.
- Aug. 17. Doris Abbie Pierce, dau. of Harland S. and Maud (Fuller) Pierce, aged 1 mo. 3 dys.
- Sept. 8. Fanny (Small), widow of Daniel Towne, and dau. of Ebenezer and Nancy (Coleman) Small, aged 89 yrs. 10 mos.
- Sept. 17. Margaret A., wife of Thomas F. Grantham, and dau. of Robert and ——— Grant, aged 62 yrs. 9 mos.
- Nov. 8. Albert Webster, son of Jonathan P. and Susan (Knight) Chapman, aged 78 yrs. 7 mos. 23 dys.
- Nov. 10. William G. Lake, son of William G. and Margaret E. (Walker) Lake, aged 16 yrs. 2 mos 1 d.
- Nov. 16. Alphonso Mason, son of Lyman and Malinda (Blood) Mason, aged 72 yrs. 10 dys.
- Nov. 18. James Wilson, son of Lawrence and Mary (Braselane) Wilson, aged 72 yrs. 9 mos. 18 dys.
- Dec. 30. David James Andrews, son of William Shelley and Edith Mary (McCormack) Andrews, aged 2 mos, 26 dys.

Deaths in other places, interment in Topsfield.

1901.

Josiah Jones, died at Lynn, Mass., aged 51 y. 1 m. 23 d.

1902.

- Jan. 7. George Bixby, died at Haverhill, Mass., aged 79 y. 5 m. 5d.
- Feb. 24. Mary Brown Wakefield, died at California, aged 78 y.
- Feb. 27. Harriet Brown Johnson, died at California, aged 76 y.
- Mar. 23. Betsey E. Kneeland, died at Salem, Mass., aged 39 y. 2 m. 7 d.
- Apr. 17. Horace S. Barnard, from tomb, Salem, Mass.
- May 1. William H. Crosby, died at Danvers, Mass., 64 y. 3 m.
- June 7. Carrie A. Pingree, died at Salem, Mass., aged 45 y. 7 m. 3 d.
- Oct. 9. Hannah Johnson Merriam, died at Foxborough, Mass., aged 78 y. 9 m. 9 d.
- Dec. 15. Harriet Newell Towne, died at Bradford, Mass., aged 86 y. 7 m. 23 d.
- Dec. 18. John L. Howe, died at Council Bluffs, Ia., aged 50 yrs

*Died at the Salem Hospital.

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN TOPSFIELD IN 1902.

- Jan. 27. Death of John Bailey.
 Jan. 30. South Side Social Circle organized.
 March 1. Very high water in the river and washouts in many of the highways.
 April 15. Rev. E. C. Dixon appointed pastor of the Methodist Church.
 May 17. The Mass. State Highway Commission awarded \$1100.00 to be expended in Topsfield.
 June 3. Frank H. Wentworth of Linebrook, a carpenter, fell from the new stable of Gilbert B. Balch, and died at the Salem Hospital a few hours later.
 July 24. Gaius B. Frost, principal of the High School, resigned and Leroy E. Williams elected to fill the vacancy.
 Sept. 15. Congregational parsonage sold to Willard Emery of Boston.
 Nov. 7. Walter Farnham of Linebrook, accidentally shot and killed at Hood's Pond.
 Dec. Coal famine due to coal strike in Pennsylvania.
 Dec. 28. Rev. H. J. Wyckoff resigned as pastor of the Congregational Church.

BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED DURING THE YEAR 1902.

- r. H. F. Sears, Perkins Street, green-house and piggery.
 adley W. Palmer, Asbury Street, residence and stable.
 lbert B. Balch, Main Street, stable.
 udley Bradstreet, Main Street, dwelling-house.
 iss Florence M. Gould, Grove Street, dwelling-house.
 errill B. Bailey, Main Street, house remodeled.
 rthur U. Hutchings, Main Street, stable remodeled.
 omas E. Proctor, off Perkins Street, house remodeled.
 omas W. Peirce, Boston Street, green-house.
 ygene L. Wildes, Asbury Street, old barn taken down and carriage-house built.

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1902

